

Ilaghan attempt to lead off factional fight to Lib-Lab pact

Minister will warn the party this week of the danger of slipping into warring factions if the pact is not agreed by the end of the week.

Useful week of party meetings

Today begins a useful week of party meetings with the Lib-Lab pact. Mr. Callaghan will warn the party this week of the danger of slipping into warring factions if the pact is not agreed by the end of the week. He told constituents at the weekend that when the day came for a fair test of opinion he had no fear of the result.

He is expected to remind those backbenchers who support the rebels who want to cut the tax burden of the low-paid that they will not, at risk, the bargain Mr. Healey is seeking with the unions over the next phase of the incomes policy.

Last night it appeared that the two rebels would be unrepentant when tomorrow on Wednesday they meet the committee which forms a link between Government and the PLP to explain their actions.

At the party meeting they are expected to receive much sympathy from other backbenchers who last week complained about a vendetta against Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Rooker, pointing out that other rebels had not been brought before the committee.

Perhaps the biggest controversy at the PLP meeting will centre on the Bill to introduce direct elections to the European Parliament, to which the party, by resolution of the annual conference, is opposed.

It will be raised again on Wednesday when Mr. Callaghan attends the party's national executive meeting, at which Mr. Eric Heffer, the former minister, intends to discuss the difficulties created by the Lib-Lab pact, and in particular the demand for proportional representation in the European elections.

In advance of that debate, Mr. Norman Atkinson, treasurer of the party and also a left-winger, last night issued a statement asking that the Government should take action to ensure that which has been taken by the French Parliament.

He said: "The Bill must be continued on page 2, col 5."

Saudi move to end Opec split on prices

Abu Dhabi, June 19.—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister, has said his country and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have agreed to increase their oil prices by 5 per cent provided other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) drop plans for a further rise in July.

The minister made his announcement before returning to Riyadh from Abu Dhabi. He said his country and the UAE were waiting to hear from other Opec members on whether they would agree to this compromise.

If agreement is reached, it will restore the unity among Opec's 13 members which was broken last December at its ministerial council meeting in Qatar. On that occasion, Saudi Arabia and the UAE decided to increase their prices by only 5 per cent on January 1, while the other 11 Opec members imposed a 10 per cent rise in January to be followed by another 5 per cent in July.

Sheikh Yamani gave a message to the United Arab Emirates President, Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan al-Nahyan, from Saudi King Khalid on oil coordination between the two countries. The message was believed to have dealt with their proposed move to end the two-tier system of oil prices.

In an interview yesterday, Dr. Mansour al-Odeibi, the UAE Petroleum Minister, said his country and Saudi Arabia were prepared to move towards ending the oil price dispute provided other Opec member states made a similar move.

Dr. Odeibi said the aim was to bring together views of Opec member states before the Opec ministerial council convenes in Stockholm on July 12.—Reuter.

Alaska pipeline: The world's largest and most expensive private construction project, the \$7,700m (£4,530m) trans-Alaska oil pipeline, will be switched on to pipeline service by the end of the year, according to a statement issued by the consortium operating the pipeline, plans to move initially 600,000 barrels of oil through the line a day. By the middle of next year 1.2 million barrels will be transported daily.—AP.



Resting before the ordeal: Tracy Austin, at 14 the youngest player at Wimbledon this century, puts her feet up at Hurlingham. (Page 8).

Mr Lynch seeks Ulster initiative

From Christopher Walker

Dublin. British officials in Whitehall and Stormont will be busy this week assessing the implications of Mr. Lynch's decisive election victory for the future of Anglo-Irish relations and the delicate balance of British policy in Ulster.

The final results gave Mr. Lynch a parliamentary majority of 20 over the Fine Gael-Labour coalition, the largest ever achieved in the history of the Irish Republic. It represents a considerable personal achievement for Mr. Lynch, who will take office as Prime Minister early next month.

Although many of his priorities will centre on expensive election pledges in the economy, Mr. Lynch has indicated that he will play a larger role personally in handling Northern Ireland matters than Mr. Cosgrave did.

As he proceeds to select his Cabinet, there is considerable speculation that he will play a larger role personally in handling Northern Ireland matters than Mr. Cosgrave did.

During the campaign Mr. Lynch hinted that the new

The final state of the parties

Fianna Fail	84
Fine Gael	43
Labour	17
Independents	4
Overall majority	20

Fianna Fail government might scrap the Criminal Law Jurisdiction Act, the joint Anglo-Irish legislation on fugitive offenders, passed last summer. He also suggested that there would be changes in the republic's emergency laws, which allow suspected terrorists to be questioned for up to seven days without charge.

On Northern Ireland Mr. Lynch made his position clear during a mass rally in Cork towards the end of the campaign. At the time it received little coverage by either the Irish or the British media.

Declaring that Fianna Fail would be "Provos", Mr. Lynch distinguished between his party's demand for a British commitment to what he called a long-term disengagement from Irish affairs, and that put forward by Provisional Sinn Féin for a specific date for withdrawal from the North.

He continued: "We proposed in 1975 the setting up of a series of discussions in which

the Irish and British Governments would be involved, as well as the representatives of legitimate interests in the North, to discuss the arrangements required for such a process of disengagement, involving financial, legal and cross-border co-operation measures. There is no change from that position."

It is pointed out in Dublin that Mr. Lynch enjoys a reasonably good relationship with Mr. Callaghan, who occasionally spends holidays in Mr. Lynch's native Co. Cork. But matters might quickly deteriorate if the new Fianna Fail administration found itself faced with a Conservative government in London determined to adopt much harsher measures against the IRA.

Protestant leaders in Ulster have expressed dismay at the surprise election result.

As the full extent of the Government's defeat began to sink home yesterday, there was growing recommitment in both the Fine Gael and Labour camps. No changes are expected immediately, but voices will be raised for Mr. Cosgrave to be replaced as Fianna Fail leader by the more liberal and popular Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. FitzGerald.

Ulster suspicions, page 4
Leading article, page 15

deal 'depends on firm price control'

ledge... The Government must stop talking about price control in general terms, when so far it has not done the trick, and give the unions something to work with by fixing a limit upon the price increases that will be tolerated in the coming year.

"Pay rises produce price rises, but so do price rises produce pay rises, and if both are to be restrained, some ceiling must be put on price increases as well as pay."

Looking at the Government's Budget forecast that inflation should be below 10 per cent a year by next summer, the NCC says: "Forecasts like this have been proved wrong before. What is needed is not a judgement but a guarantee of inflation down to a single figure."

"With firm price control, the Government could give

such a guarantee. It should declare that in the coming year, if there is a satisfactory pay deal, nationalised industries and private companies will have to keep price rises below a ceiling of 10 per cent.

The only exceptions would be for fresh food, though special provisions could be made for companies faced with very high increases in the cost of imported goods."

Mr. Michael Young, chairman of the NCC, who sits with union leaders and employers on the National Economic Development Council, said last night: "You do not need to be a soothsayer to forecast the consequences of the pay and price explosion that will result if all forms of restraint go in August. The mass of people not organised in strong unions will see their standard of living being worn down

Rhodesians 'fighting in Mozambique now'

Maputo, June 19.—The governor of Mozambique's northern province of Tete said today that fighting was going on with Rhodesian troops in the Chicoma area near the border.

"At this moment we are being attacked in Chicoma," the governor, Mr. Antonio Thuli, told a mass rally in the town of Tete. He did not elaborate.

The rally was in support of President Machel's speech yesterday calling for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the Rhodesian incursions.

President Machel said that in the year ended last March, 143 aggressions were committed against Mozambique and that between May, 1976, and early June this year 1,432 people were killed in the raids.

He accused Rhodesia of "open aggression and activities which assume the proportions of an invasion", and appealed to the international community for military aid.

President Machel's request for a Security Council meeting is seen by observers here as an attempt to put pressure on world governments to help Mozambique. Some officials have complained bitterly that the support the country needs

Syrian missile corps chief assassinated

Beirut, June 19.—Brigadier Abdul Hamid Razouk, the head of the Syrian Army's missile corps, was assassinated yesterday in Damascus, travellers arriving here from the Syrian capital said today.

They said that the brigadier was shot by unidentified gunmen as he was leaving his home.

Syria has issued no official statement.—Reuter.

n tries to limit pickets at Grunwick film plant

ur Staff... Mr. Booth, but he can come and see me at Grunwick instead. He has greater freedom of movement."

In a letter that was to be delivered to Mr. Booth's office by hand today, Mr. Ward said: "I can see little point in my meeting under the present circumstances."

He went on: "I wish this matter settled according to the law, under which we all live and ought all to obey, rather than participate in meetings designed to serve for powerful vested interests results they cannot achieve through legal channels."

"If, despite my view, you still wish to meet me, I should be glad to see you at Grunwick at any time convenient to you in order to establish the facts of this dispute in the company of my advisers."

More than 1,000 pickets had been expected virtually to blockade the plant in a rejection of the miners' and engineers' mass demonstration that closed the Selly Oak works in 1972, but Mr. Roy Grantham, Aspin's general secretary, last night appealed to sympathisers to stay away.

"Our aim is to limit the number of pickets to 500. This will enable us to picket properly, without inflaming the situation. We want to avoid further trouble on the picket line," he said.

As the mass picket enters its second week Mr. Booth hopes to meet both sides today to discuss the situation. Mr. James Morrison, chairman of the independent Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, which has recommended that Grunwick should recognise the

French driver wins

Jacques Laffite, of France, won the Grand Prix after Mario Andretti, of the United States, who led for most of the way, ran out of fuel near the end.

Devotion: Sir Harold Wilson suggests way of breaking the deadlock. 3

Paris: M. Mitterrand rejects proposals for a compromise with the left-wing ginger group that is causing divisions among Socialists. 4

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n prisoner igned for t Germans

Correspondent... 19. The Montes, a former senator in Chile, was yesterday told that 11 political prisoners and Harlehausen on between the two

g to the Chilean Bon, Señor Montes Frankfurt by air from was met by Señora ver, the Chilean He was given a d taken by helicopter

auten. Montes was arrested years ago and is the last political aid in Chile.

med reports said two soners freed by East were serving life senl the rest from seven

ue 19.—Two of the had been working for States intelligence. uces said American tended the handover v the two men. One flown to an American intelligence camp near —Reuter.

Basque MPs take oath on autonomy

More than 30 Basque members of Spain's newly elected Parliament have pledged their loyalty to the region's autonomous government set up in 1936 and now in exile. Under an oak tree in Guernica, they swore to work for self-government in the Basque homeland.

Second jubilee tour starts in north-west

The Queen opens her second jubilee tour today. She is to visit the North-west and Wales, starting in Preston, where she will see an exhibition prepared by 1,500 schoolchildren. Page 3

Mr Beigin's Cabinet

Mr Beigin has completed the formation of his coalition Cabinet, which has nine Likud members, three from the National Religious Party and one independent. General Moshe Dayan, who becomes Foreign Minister. Page 6

Bulgarian hijacker seized at airport

Yugoslav police are holding a young Bulgarian seized at Belgrade airport after trying to force a Bulgarian inter-national flight to fly to London or Munich. He is reported to have said he was unhappy with the communist government and his parents. Page 5

French driver wins

Jacques Laffite, of France, won the Grand Prix after Mario Andretti, of the United States, who led for most of the way, ran out of fuel near the end. Page 8

Dismiss judges' call

Mrs Audrey Wise, Labour MP for Coventry, South-west, called for the dismissal of the Court of Appeal judges who substituted a six-month suspended sentence on a young guardsmen jailed for a sexual attack on a girl aged 17. Page 2

Teacher-training call

The system of training teachers is unacceptable, the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers says. It suggests a new five-year scheme, including a three-year degree course at a university or college. Page 2

American canonized

John Neumann, a nineteenth century missionary in America who became Bishop of Philadelphia, was declared a saint by the Pope. A German-speaking family in Bohemia arrived in America at the age of 25 to work among immigrants. Page 4

HOME NEWS

Pay policy is blamed for lack of incentives

By a Staff Reporter

Government policy on pay has created unemployment among the unskilled and a scarcity of skilled labour, Lord Robbins, the economist, says in a pamphlet published today.

He argues that a system of equality of reward produces a lack of incentive and could work only by means of regimented labour to meet the varying needs of industries. Lord Robbins writes in his pamphlet, published by the Institute of Economic Affairs: "Any system which directly imposes levels of pay substantially higher than the value put by the market on the expected value of the product will produce a tendency to unemployment. Conversely, if it imposes a reduction on what has hitherto been the competitive pay, there will be a tendency to a scarcity of the type of service available."

Lord Robbins says there is a strong case for proportional taxation, but some degree of progression is to be justified in that it requires the rich to bear a larger burden than the poor. Beyond a point there is a strong presumption that it must weaken incentives.

He argues for a wider distribution of private wealth rather than increasing state wealth. "The means of wider distribution would be by the principle of the legacy duty... whereby whatever graduation is thought appropriate is applied, not to the estate as a whole but to the parts into which it is broken up by testamentary disposition, thus providing a direct financial incentive to the diffusion of bequests."

Under such a system a single legacy would result in more being surrendered to the state than if the estate was bequeathed to a number of people.

Lord Robbins criticises the viewpoint which accepts that it is permissible to seek better and more expensive holidays and cars but opposes giving any help to one's children's education or a sick member of the family.

In examining equality of opportunity he finds that the only way to achieve that would be by the elimination of the family unit.

Considering equal pay for unequal work, Lord Robbins says that forcing employers to pay equal wages to women or blacks for performances which are unequal to others "is to condemn the less able performers to a curtailment of employment opportunity."

Liberty and Equality, Institute of Economic Affairs, Lord North Street, London, SW1P 3LB, 60p.

Better teacher training urged by union

By Diana Geddes Education Correspondent

A new five-year teacher-training scheme, including a three-year degree course in a university or polytechnic, is proposed in a discussion paper released today by the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers.

The present system of training is unacceptable, the union, which represents 90,000 teachers, says. Initial entry requirements were too low; the course often lacked intellectual rigour; insufficient attention was paid to the practical difficulties of the teachers' work; and the pass standard at the end of the course was too low.

All teachers should be "people of genuine learning". They should therefore be required to have at least a first degree. It was, however, "totally hostile to the concept of teaching as a learned profession to have prospective teachers educated outside the higher education system". The colleges of education, as such, should therefore disappear or be incorporated into polytechnics or universities, the union suggests.

Some students would want to make an early commitment to teaching as a career, and degree courses with an element of education theory should therefore be provided. But the union was totally opposed to degrees specially for teachers. It was the adoption of that idea which had largely served to debase

the respect for the academic qualifications of teachers.

Possession of a good degree would not, of course, in itself make a satisfactory teacher. The union therefore proposed a post graduate year providing a course in the theory of education and teaching method as a prerequisite for all teachers. This should be preceded by at least six weeks' experience in school to enable the student to see school from a teacher's point of view.

The practical training of a teacher in the arts and skills of his job should not begin until the successful completion of the theory year. The training should be carried out by experienced practising teachers. "The influence of practising teachers on teacher training has varied between the minimal and the non-existent, with unfortunate results," the union says. "Many of the misfortunes which have befallen schools in the past 10 years or so are directly attributable to the inept theories eagerly, and often sincerely, preached by teacher trainers who had lost contact with the real school situation."

The status of trainee assistant teachers should reflect the fact that they were under training and thus not established teachers. They should therefore be supernumerary to the staffing allocation of schools. A Concurrence Pattern of Teacher Training, a discussion paper, will be sent to members of the National Association of Schoolmasters / Union of Women Teachers, 111, Court Road, Birmingham.

Eight die in weekend car crashes

Five people died when two cars collided in two on the A38 at Norton Bury, near Warrminster, Wiltshire, on Saturday.

They were Mr Robert Porter, of Heytesbury, Wiltshire, the driver of one of the cars; Mr Paul Stirling, of Warrminster, driver of the other car; and Mr Stirling's passenger, Mr Graham Warren, of Warrminster. Miss Vicki Stanton, of Warrminster, and Miss Christine Marshall of Westbury, Wiltshire.

Three people died in a two-car collision at Harnham, near Loughborough, Leicestershire, yesterday. They were Miss Jayne Archer and Miss Beverly Brown, both teenage girls of Kegworth, Leicestershire, and Mrs Mary Benskin, of Loughborough. Three others were seriously injured.

Appeal for abbey

More than a hundred charities in Britain have been asked for £53,000 to help to save the twelfth-century Thoresby Abbey, Cambridgeshire, whose fabric is deteriorating.

Spelling errors 'on blackboard' are criticized

The standard of student teachers was strongly criticized by Mrs Kathleen Wearham, president of the Association of Career Teachers, at Leeds on Saturday.

She criticized their spelling mistakes on the blackboard, bad grammar and poor diction when talking to classes. "Every year I am appalled at the inadequate preparation students receive before being sent into schools," she told the association's conference.

Over the years, I have noticed a steady deterioration in the standards of both students and their tutors," Mrs Wearham added that teachers should resist pressures to adopt new methods that seemed unnecessary and merely trendy. "We must ensure that children are not used as guinea pigs in way-out experiments," she said.

The conference approved a resolution deploring the lack of moral education in schools, which had resulted in "theft" being accepted as an everyday part of school life.

Tory urges action over race in schools

By a Staff Reporter

A former Tory Cabinet minister yesterday attacked the Government for complacency and called for vigorous action to help schools over difficulties arising from race.

In an open letter Mr Peter Walker, MP for Worcester, told Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science: "You will know better than I (because the authorities refuse to publish the truancy levels) the appalling truancy rates among young West Indian pupils."

"Massive truancy linked with massive unemployment is causing massive crime, which in turn will create massive racial prejudice. There must be positive discrimination in favour of these communities that have both language and social problems. Your Government has been remarkably complacent in this area, knowing of the critical resentment of the positive discrimination in favour of the black."

Without more resources, crime would increase and the only groups that would thrive would be "those such as the National Front, who would draw new recruits from every mugging that takes place."

It was one of several points Mr Walker made in his letter to Mrs Williams, who has in mind her forthcoming Green Paper on education.

He called for a new process of monitoring standards in primary and secondary schools; guidance on class size; streaming according to ability; and acceptance of the importance of the neighbourhood.

Incentives to attract teachers into the most deprived areas had failed, he said. New incentives should be devised and movement between schools organized over fairly wide areas. Otherwise prosperous residential areas would have far better education facilities than poor inner-city areas.

On Saturday two Conservative education specialists criticized closures of teacher-training colleges.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, spokesman on education, told the annual conference of the Conservative National Advisory Committee on Education: "Anyone looking at the preliminary list might well suspect that it had been drawn up by a made bureaucrat with a pin." Lack of consultation or consideration of local needs had been staggering.

Dr Keith Hampson, vice-chairman of the Conservative education committee, said at Ripon that the list of college closures "demonstrated that the Government had no integrated policy for post-school education."

MP urges dismissal of guardsman case judge

Mrs Audrey Wise, Labour MP for Coventry, South-West, yesterday called for the dismissal of the Court of Appeal judges who on Friday freed a young Guardsman from a 12-month suspended sentence on a girl aged 12.

The court freed Guardsman Tom Holdsworth, aged 19, from a three-year sentence passed at Norwich in March for grievous bodily harm and indecent assault, and substituted a six-month suspended sentence. In so doing, the judges said they had a sense of outrage to the public to have the guardsman's "promising career."

Mrs Wise has written to Lord Evers of Ladbroke, Lord Chancellor, urging him to remove the judges from the judicial bench. She is also planning to raise the matter in the Commons.

The victim, a 12-year-old Great Yarmouth, suffered fractured ribs and serious internal injuries. Guardsman Holdsworth, of Mount Avenue, Huddersfield, also ripped off her earrings.

Mr Justice Wynn, sitting with Lord Justice Roskill and Mr Justice Slynn, said she would probably have been less severely injured had she submitted to rape.

Mrs Wise said: "We are now permitted to ask whether the licence given by the judges to justice 17-year-old girls extends only to Coldstream Guards or whether it covers everyone with a promising career."

"What sort of advice is it to give our young girls, as in this case, that they would not have been so seriously injured if she had submitted to rape? It is incredible."

Mr William Molloy, Labour MP for Reading, North, said: "These judges have arrogantly

set themselves above the spirit of the law, just the feelings of the people." He called for a mission of inquiry in similar cases.

Mr Marcus Lipton, MP for Lambeth, said: "The action of the recent cases becomes more incomprehensible. The National Council Law and Order said: 'appalled by the decision statement said: "Why guardsmen have, pre-treatment over mechanics or youths played?"

"These judges have arrogantly

Statisticians show number power

By Stewart Tindler

At the age of 32 Dr Henry Wynn, lecturer at Imperial College, London University, will be installed this week as president of the Royal Statistical Society.

Not only will he become probably the youngest head of any learned society, but he will also be the first president of the society to be elected to the position.

After two years of internal political struggle, his succession on Wednesday marks a victory for a reforming group within the society, which so often in the past has been the instigator of reform elsewhere. The hapless victims of the struggle have turned out to be Sir Campbell Adamson, formerly director general of the Confederation of British Industry.

Under last year's council of the society filled vacancies among its 30 new members by nominating new members unopposed. Last year Sir

Campbell was nominated to join the council, but a group of fellows decided to challenge the council's nomination and forced an election.

It was the first election to be held, and Sir Campbell was defeated. Then the council decided to elect him to become president.

The society has also over the years adopted a system whereby presidents chosen from inside the society are alternated at intervals with a president appointed from outside. The idea was to bring in new blood and ideas.

In recent times such "external" presidents have included Sir Harold Wilson, who described the position as the greatest of the many honours bestowed on him. The "reformers", having previously been decided to fight again, and Dr Wynn was nominated by six fellows to challenge the council's choice.

Callaghan warning against Labour Party split

Continued from page 1

made clear that a directly elected European Parliament will not assume supra-national powers. Both Sir Harold Wilson and Mr Callaghan have given assurances on this and if the proviso is set in the Bill, it must be amended."

Mr Atkinson said the national executive committee had two responsibilities which it had inherited from the national conference: to ensure the Liberals want the Chancellor to reduce the burden of income tax and increase indirect taxes.

Last night Mr Callaghan got the backing of one of his right-wing cabinet colleagues, Mr Rogers, Secretary of State for Transport, for the likely date of the next general election.

"If I were a betting man," he said, "I would not risk a penny on the prospect of a general election being called in the next twelve months."

Mr Rogers said the Government's policies were beginning to pull the country through. The Government had convinced the unions that inflation was the gravest threat to their members; secondly, it had got both sides of industry to agree to an industrial strategy that recognized the importance of profits and investment in a mixed economy; thirdly, it had accepted that an open-ended rise in public spending undermined economic growth.

Mr Foot, Lord President of the Council and the Government's principal business manager in the Commons, said at Newark on Saturday: "The notion that we are going to be knocked out is just the dream of Mrs Thatcher and the hysterical Tory newspapers."

The Labour Government, so intention of packing up and running away."

Police 'appalled' by driving standards on motorways

By Our Motoring Correspondent

A week's close observation by police of motorway driving standards has disclosed an appalling situation, according to Chief Superintendent Richard Allen, head of the Thames Valley police traffic division.

He says that reports by his division, which is responsible for 100 miles of the M1, M4 and M40 motorways, indicate a "serious and continuing decline in standards and a basic lack of understanding of motorway procedures by many drivers and pedestrians."

From the hundreds of reports received, a familiar pattern has emerged: lack of lane discipline, misuse of the hard shoulder, coupled with unauthorized stopping, knowledge about emergency telephones and pedestrian crossings at risk.

The findings, which a limited survey, carried out last week of the Thames Valley force's participation in national motorway safety week, show the first few 450 drivers had caused about half of lane discipline and 80 pedestrians had been found on sections of the M1, M4 and M40 motorways.

Motorists had stopped in flowerbeds, on the hard shoulder, on the M4. Some motorists had been seen drinking coffee while driving.

Former projectionist opens his fifth cinema

From Our Correspondent

King's Lynn. Mr Malcolm Crook, a former cinema projectionist at King's Lynn, Norfolk, is going against the general trend by opening a cinema while others close in England.

Mr Crook, aged 41, has just spent £40,000 converting a former King's Lynn ballroom into a 200-seat cinema, his fifth.

He says his financial success in the cinema business began over the town's 900-seat Pilot cinema where he worked, is due to his working on tight budgets and giving the public what it wants.

"All the cinemas are making a profit," he said yesterday. "The secret of success is giving the public a wide choice

and knowing the film want. The movie industry have a fainter idea. Today it is a far more intellectual audience, with fewer mass films. Films like *Barry Lyndon* and *Flick over the Cuckoo's Nest* are the cinema."

Mr Crook added that he favoured X certificates because they elicit children. "Children are the most difficult to please. There was no demand for family films, he said. Family does not exist more. The divergence between tastes is so vast you have got children and 17 who are punk. The adults are interested in sex and violence."

Parents' move to save school

A move by parents to stop the inner London Education Authority from closing St Marylebone Grammar School is likely to be heard in the High Court this week.

More students

The student population in East Anglia University, Norwich, could increase by 1,300 over the next four years, to 4,900 the University Grants Committee has announced.

Churches back inquiry

The community and race relations unit of the British Council of Churches is to support calls for an inquiry into relations between the police and West Indian and Asian communities.

Author remembered

A memorial to Robert Nott, who wrote *The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists*, under the name Robert Tresselt, was unveiled at Walton Park cemetery, Liverpool, on Saturday. He died in 1911.

Borders castle opens

Floors Castle, near Kilsno, Borders, the 250-year-old home of the Dukes of Roxburgh, is to be opened to the public.

Respite for gulls

Dover Chamber of Commerce has abandoned its annual attempt to clear seagulls' eggs and nests from rooftops in the town because of "administrative problems".

Student rebates

We regret that processing of recent applications for student rebates has been held up by a clerical dispute which is now resolved. Struggling efforts are being made to deal as quickly as possible with the backlog of correspondence. We apologize to students concerned for this delay.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today Sun rises: 4.43 am Sun sets: 9.21 am Moon rises: 8.57 am Moon sets: 11.15 pm

First quarter, June 24. Sunrise: 5.21 am, 4.13 am. High water: London Bridge, 4.50 am, 6.20 am (23.5ft); 6.30 am, 6.30 am (22.5ft). Avonmouth, 10.13 am, 12.40 am (15.8ft); 1.22 pm, 6.20 am (20.2ft); 2.30 pm, 6.30 am (20.6ft). Bath, 8.59 am, 6.30 am (22.7ft); 9.34 am, 6.50 am (21.8ft). Liverpool, 1.57 am, 6.20 am (22.5ft); 2.22 pm, 8.50 am (17.9ft).

Sea: passages: 5 North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind N to NE, light to moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N to NE, light to moderate; sea slight.

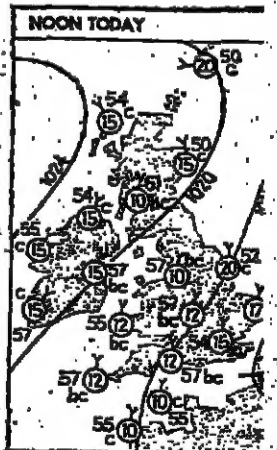
Outlook: for tomorrow and Wednesday: Dry with sunny intervals, becoming warmer but cool at first in SE.

Sat. Temp: max. 7 am to 7 pm, 13°C (55°F); min. 7 pm to 7 am, 9°C (48°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 77 per cent. Rain, 24hr, 0.7 pm, 1.2 pm, 2.4 pm, 7 pm, 1.0, 1.5, 0.5, 0.7 mm. mean sea level, 7 pm, 1.05, 1.7 mm. bars, falling.

Yesterday Temp: max. 7 am to 7 pm, 13°C (55°F); min. 7 pm to 7 am, 9°C (48°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MONDAY: 1. rain; 2. sun; 3. thunder.

Algeria: 10.5 to 11.5; Canary: 10.5 to 11.5; Cyprus: 10.5 to 11.5; Denmark: 10.5 to 11.5; France: 10.5 to 11.5; Germany: 10.5 to 11.5; Greece: 10.5 to 11.5; Hungary: 10.5 to 11.5; Italy: 10.5 to 11.5; Japan: 10.5 to 11.5; Korea: 10.5 to 11.5; Lebanon: 10.5 to 11.5; Libya: 10.5 to 11.5; Malta: 10.5 to 11.5; Mexico: 10.5 to 11.5; Morocco: 10.5 to 11.5; Netherlands: 10.5 to 11.5; Norway: 10.5 to 11.5; Poland: 10.5 to 11.5; Portugal: 10.5 to 11.5; Romania: 10.5 to 11.5; Russia: 10.5 to 11.5; Spain: 10.5 to 11.5; Sweden: 10.5 to 11.5; Switzerland: 10.5 to 11.5; Taiwan: 10.5 to 11.5; Thailand: 10.5 to 11.5; Turkey: 10.5 to 11.5; USSR: 10.5 to 11.5; USA: 10.5 to 11.5; Vietnam: 10.5 to 11.5; Yugoslavia: 10.5 to 11.5; Zaire: 10.5 to 11.5.



7 am, 9°C (48°F). Humidity 81 per cent. Rain, 24hr, 0.7 pm, 1.2 pm, 2.4 pm, 7 pm, 1.0, 1.5, 0.5, 0.7 mm. mean sea level, 7 pm, 1.05, 1.7 mm. bars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

At the resorts 24 hours to 6 pm, June 19

S COAST	Sea	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Bournemouth	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Brighton	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Cardiff	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Colchester	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Exeter	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Gloucester	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Harrogate	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Leamington	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Loughborough	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Manchester	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Nottingham	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Reading	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Sheffield	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Southampton	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Stoke-on-Trent	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Sunderland	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Torquay	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Walsley	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Wolverhampton	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Worcester	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Wrexham	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Wye	0.1	11.1	11.1	11.1

Overseas selling prices

Australia, 8d. 10.5; Belgium, 8d. 10.5; Canada, 8d. 10.5; Denmark, 8d. 10.5; France, 8d. 10.5; Germany, 8d. 10.5; Greece, 8d. 10.5; Hungary, 8d. 10.5; Italy, 8d. 10.5; Japan, 8d. 10.5; Korea, 8d. 10.5; Lebanon, 8d. 10.5; Libya, 8d. 10.5; Malta, 8d. 10.5; Mexico, 8d. 10.5; Morocco, 8d. 10.5; Netherlands, 8d. 10.5; Norway, 8d. 10.5; Poland, 8d. 10.5; Portugal, 8d. 10.5; Romania, 8d. 10.5; Russia, 8d. 10.5; Spain, 8d. 10.5; Sweden, 8d. 10.5; Switzerland, 8d. 10.5; Taiwan, 8d. 10.5; Thailand, 8d. 10.5; Turkey, 8d. 10.5; USSR, 8d. 10.5; USA, 8d. 10.5; Vietnam, 8d. 10.5; Yugoslavia, 8d. 10.5; Zaire, 8d. 10.5.

Of the 20 most expensive paintings sold at auction,



Volpogon, Juan de Pareja, 1610/11, oil on canvas, 110x90 cm, sold for £110,000.



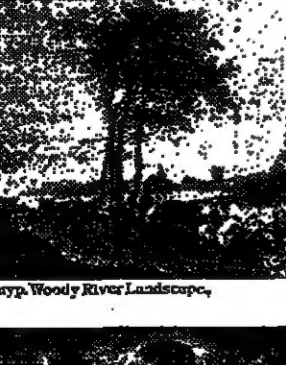
Titian, Death of Actaeon, 1575/76, oil on canvas, 110x90 cm, sold for £110,000.



Rembrandt, Titian, 1640, oil on canvas, 110x90 cm, sold for £110,000.



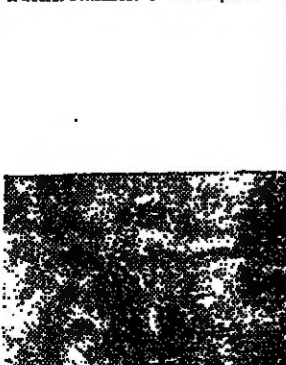
Goya, Woody River Landscape, 1800/01, oil on canvas, 110x90 cm, sold for £110,000.



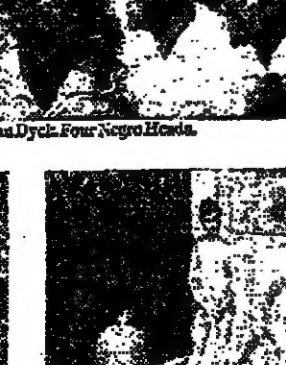
Rembrandt, Self-portrait, 1669, oil on canvas, 110x90 cm, sold for £110,000.



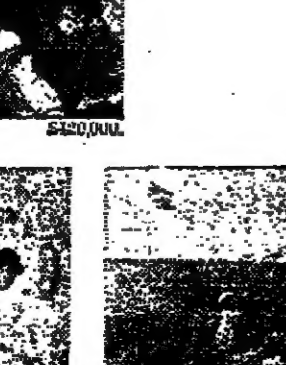
Rembrandt, Self-portrait, 1669, oil on canvas, 110x90 cm, sold for £110,000.



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Rembrandt, Self-portrait, 1669, oil on canvas, 110x90 cm, sold for £110,000.

these were sold at Christies.

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HOME NEWS

Fianna Fail victory may harden attitudes in Ulster

From Our Correspondent Belfast

Mr Lynch's decision to seek talks with Mr Callaghan on Northern Ireland has renewed suspicions in Ulster that Dublin has reverted to a more fundamental republicanism and will exert growing pressure on Britain to reassess her role.

Mr Lynch's criticism of direct rule, which is regarded in unionist circles as interference in the affairs of the province, comes at a time when there are signs of wider acceptance of the present administration, and in particular a wider recognition of the fact that the IRA are not the enemy and on the economy and on security.

Nevertheless, those who look to Dublin rather than to London will be encouraged to take up a more intransigent attitude, something that would almost certainly be matched by a harder line on the unionist side.

The Provisional IRA, too, although opposed to Fianna Fail policies, might point to Mr Lynch's majority as evidence of a desire in the South for a united Ireland, although the border played little or no part in the election contest.

Mr Harry West, leader of the Official Unionist Party, said

yesterday that he was surprised at the mood of the southern Irish people, in view of the fact that the coalition Government had seemed to be tackling the IRA in a realistic way.

The new administration, with people like Mr Haughey playing an influential part, is not good news for Northern Ireland, he said. "I was always opposed to any interference in Northern Ireland affairs from outside the UK, and by Eire in particular, but my worry today is over security, particularly if the IRA get more freedom in the republic."

There was no doubt, he said, that in Ulster the IRA would be encouraged to carry on the fight.

Mr John Taylor, a former Stormont Cabinet minister, described the election of the Coalition Government as a alarming development. The return of a Fianna Fail government would mean that the two articles in the Irish Constitution claiming jurisdiction over Ulster would not be removed.

Mr Gerard Fitt, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said he could see no dramatic change taking place in the South, although the border played little or no part in the election contest.

Mr Harry West, leader of the Official Unionist Party, said

No change is expected in Anglo-Irish relations

From a Staff Reporter Barrowley

The British Government appears to expect no unexpected difficulties for Northern Ireland as a result of the Fianna Fail victory in the South.

Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said yesterday in his Barrowley constituency: "I have always kept in close touch with the South. Our relations are good and there is no reason why they should not remain that way."

Predictions by hard-line Ulster Protestants, particularly Mr Ian Paisley, that the Fianna Fail success, coupled with attitudes struck in the past by the British Government, bodes ill for the people of Ulster, clearly do not worry Mr Mason.

He observed: "We, Britain and the Irish Republic, have always been united in our opposition to terrorism as the common enemy of us all. The terrorists, whatever their alleged aims, are challenging the authority of governments and it is in both our interests to defeat them."

Mr Mason does not expect to meet Mr Lynch until after the election, but he is expected to do within the next two weeks.

Leading article, page 15

Man in the news: Ireland's next Prime Minister

Mr Lynch's political resurrection

From Christopher Walker Dublin

Mr Jack Lynch is an essentially modest politician who has always given the impression of a genuine reluctance to further his career. Over the weekend he emerged as one of the most popular leaders in the history of the Irish state, with a reputation being compared seriously and frequently to that of Eamon de Valera and Charles Parnell.

When he is formally elected Prime Minister of the twenty-first Dail on July 5, Mr Lynch will head a Government with the largest parliamentary majority ever obtained in the republic. He will also be confident of a strong mandate from his own 20,000 personal first-preference votes in Cork City, where he achieved by any other of the 374 election candidates.

It is a triumph that has been achieved by a man whose political career was being written off in Dublin less than a year ago, and who was expected by most commentators to face the prospect of losing an election and then losing the leadership of the Fianna Fail party, which he has held for the past 11 years.

In fact, the sheer size and unexpectedness of the victory

has considerably strengthened Mr Lynch's hand. His colleagues are aware that the victory is largely attributable to his own energy and popularity, which was exploited as Fianna Fail's main campaign weapon. An exacting nationwide tour took him through nearly 6,000 miles of Irish countryside.

As the results were declared, a sense of relief was to be detected in the slogans proclaimed proudly: "Jack is back. A definite comeback. Mr Lynch is the politician with whom most Irish voters find it easiest to identify, and provides a stark personal contrast to the stern, somewhat distant, Mr Liam Cosgrave."

Unlike his predecessor, Mr Lynch, who is 59, has no dynastic political tradition. He joined Fianna Fail after a successful career at the Irish Bar and—most important in the political terms—was an outstanding record on the hurling and Gaelic football field.

Shrewd and unassuming, but with a tough centre under his outwardly placid manner, he emerged as a compromise candidate for Prime Minister in succession to Mr Sean Lemass in 1966.

During his premiership he impressed British politicians

with his determination to control the more republican elements in his party, culminating in the famous Dublin arms trial of 1970. It has been noticeable that little of the acrimony over security that marked the coalition's three-week campaign was aimed personally at Mr Lynch.

In opposition from early 1973, Mr Lynch made up for some insipid parliamentary performances with a strong internal drive to streamline the Fianna Fail machine and equip it with new personnel. The subsequent professionalism was visible at all levels during the recent campaign.

Mr Lynch's election success has brought about what one excited Irish political correspondent described yesterday in a Radio Telefís Éirann interview as the biggest comeback since Lansdowne.

But the British Government is bound to remain dubious about the extent to which Mr Lynch will use his popular mandate to press his demands for a British declaration of intent to withdraw from Ulster, and to pursue his campaign promise to play a more active role in the continuing crisis north of the border.

WEST EUROPE

Señor Suárez may find his majority among Basques and Catalans

From Our Correspondent Madrid, June 19

One of the main problems facing Spain's next Government was illustrated today when Basque congressmen and senators, elected in the general election, demanded the re-establishment of their autonomous government, which was suppressed by General Franco.

More than 30 of the 42 congressmen and senators from the Basque country went to Guernica, the spiritual centre of the region, and swore allegiance to their traditional rights beneath the famous oak tree at the Casa de Juntas.

They then went to Ascaín, in France, to recognize formally Señor Jesus Maria de Leizaola, President of the Basque Government, which was established in 1936 just after the start of the civil war. Its members then swore allegiance under the same tree. This time the politicians formed a parliamentary assembly of Euzkadi (the Basque country).

In the Basque country, the Workers' Socialist Party won nine Congress seats; the Basque nationalist party, the Democratic Centre Union, won five; the Basque left, the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance, one.

In the Senate the autonomous Basque Government, comprising the Workers' Socialist Party, the Basque nationalists and others won 10 seats and the Democratic Centre Union five. These results were an overwhelming victory for the movement in favour of autonomy.

Particularly noteworthy was the fact that several of those who went to Guernica were members of the Democratic Centre Union, whose attitude towards granting autonomy is ambivalent.

Informed sources said that Señor Suárez, the Prime Minister, may try to make a pact with the Basque nationalists to serve himself an almost absolute majority in the 350-seat Congress. In the Senate he has 105 of the 207 elected seats; 41 more have been appointed by King Juan Carlos.

Balls going before the new Parliament need a simple majority in both Senate and Congress. In the event of deadlock there must be a simple majority in a vote taken by both houses.

The Democratic Centre Union has 165 Congress seats which, added to the eight Basque nationalists would give Señor Suárez three short of an absolute majority. The autonomy issue, one of the bitterest in terms of the number of deaths from political violence, is likely to raise its head soon in the Parliament.

In Catalonia, the other area with strong aspirations to autonomy, a similar move is taking

place. The election results there, as in the Basque country, were a clear victory for the forces favouring autonomy. The Workers' Socialist Party, which formed an electoral pact with the Catalan Socialist Party specifically over autonomy, won 15 Congress seats; the Democratic Centre Union (Liberal), the Democratic Centre Union mine and the Catalan Communist Party eight.

In the Senate almost all of the 16 seats went to the parties favouring autonomy, including the Socialists and two pacts among the Liberals, Christian Democrats and various left groups including the Communists.

The King is due to meet a delegation of Catalan socialists on Tuesday and some time this week a meeting will be called in Barcelona to demand the re-establishment of the 1932 autonomy statute and the return from exile of Señor Josep Tarradellas, president of the Generalitat, the Catalan autonomous Government.

Señor Suárez, who is expected to form a new government within a week, may try to make overtures to Señor Jordi Pujol, head of the Democratic Centre, one of the three groups in the Democratic Pact with 11 Congress seats.

With his support and that of the Basque and Catalan groups he will have to convince the Congress, without having to look to the Socialists or to his right, the Popular Alliance, which is considered out of the question in any case, as well as to convince the Basque and Catalan groups that Señor Suárez would not accept a ministerial office, as the pact wanted to work for autonomy.

If Señor Suárez makes offers to Basque and Catalan groups he will have to convince the Congress, without having to look to the Socialists or to his right, the Popular Alliance, which is considered out of the question in any case, as well as to convince the Basque and Catalan groups that Señor Suárez would not accept a ministerial office, as the pact wanted to work for autonomy.

Another headache he faces will be the problem of whether his centre remains a cohesive group in parliament. Formed out of 12 small parties, it is an unknown quantity when it comes to voting.

Leaders of all the main political parties, except the Popular Alliance and the Democratic Centre Union have signed a joint statement calling for a committee made up of the parties and other representatives to supervise Spanish television.

They said the state television service needed to be changed profoundly. It has been criticized widely for its sycophantic attitude to the Government and its reluctance to criticize. Political leaders proposed a supervisory committee to act as watchdog until Parliament reformed the service.

Leading article, page 15



The Pope kisses a model of the Liberty Bell which contains a relic of St John Neumann, who was canonized yesterday.

American missionary becomes a saint

From Patricia Clough Rome, June 19

John Neumann, who was Bishop of Philadelphia from 1850 to 1860, and as a missionary worked selflessly among the immigrants to the United States, was canonized today.

An estimated 30,000 Americans were expected to be in St Peter's Square as the Pope declared Bishop Neumann a saint. The majestic ceremony contrasted sharply with the poverty and humility of St John Neumann's life.

Against the backdrop of a portrait of the saint hanging from the facade of the basilica, the Mass was celebrated by Cardinal Krol, Archbishop of Philadelphia. Among the 40 concelebrants were Cardinals Cooke, Archbishop of New York, Cardinal Cody, Archbishop of Chicago, and the Apostolic Administrator of Prague, Mr. Frantisek Tomasek.

In the crowd were an Italian girl, Eva Benassi, and two youths from Philadelphia, Kate Lesch and Michael Flanagan, whose recoveries from polio, a crushed skull and bone cancer respectively have been officially declared miracles worked through the intercession of St John Neumann. It was his life of selfless dedication, which cleared the way for his canonization.

Leading article, page 15

The son of a German-speaking family from Philadelphia, Pa., Neumann, who was then a seminarian of 25, responded to an appeal for more clergy to minister to the influx of German immigrants into the United States.

He travelled like the immigrants of the day, crammed on to a three-masted ship with little food, a straw mattress to sleep on, his own food and a pot to cook it in.

Immediately ordained by the Bishop of New York, he started as a missionary among settlers in New York State. His was a life of log cabins and long journeys on foot or horseback over bad roads or none at all, teaching, preaching, baptizing and caring for people so poor the others had no food to offer him. Within four years he had a physical collapse.

Realizing that he needed the support of a religious order he joined the Redemptorists, who were working among immigrants.

When his exceptional spiritual qualities prompted the church hierarchy to nominate him Bishop of Philadelphia, he tried to dissuade them, but finally was ordered by the Pope to accept. "Under obedience and without appeal,"

Communists to have bigger say in Italy

From Our Correspondent Rome, June 19

Communists and Christian Democratic leaders today pressed satisfaction with political situation in Italy after the general election which brought the Communists to the threshold of government.

June 20 last year left without any feasible government majority. The Communist administration, led by Enrico Berlinguer, was in a minority. And which, however, its existence, its absorption by the Communist and other parties on confidence votes in Parliament.

The anniversary finds the usually resistant arrangement about to be modified so that the Communists (and abstaining parties) a vote government policy.

Within a few days—probably on Friday—there will be a new agreement on legislation, including law and measures, which the Government will present to Parliament.

Signor Andreotti came with evident satisfaction to Rome. He said the party had done its duty. It resisted the pressure of the "clashes" or a reckless race to new elections, or who had about "new majorities" which it desired.

The most realistic was Signor Benigno Zaccagnini, Secretary of the Christian Democrats. He said the party had done its duty. It resisted the pressure of the "clashes" or a reckless race to new elections, or who had about "new majorities" which it desired.

After the Communist advance in the election, the left-voted and even some of the party had thought that "game was won and everything was going to be easy."

The truth was that the re-elected government had brought a political change, but it was only to the risk of being brought to a moderate balance.

All in all, the Communist and other left-wing parties achieved progress, but not the full scale, at the speed and in manner required for an overhaul of the country but to tackle, day after day, kinds of drawbacks, obstacles and setbacks.

Signor Berlinguer, defying the "well-calculated and farsighted" assessments of those, including members of the party, who misunderstood Communism were being "led astray" by the Christian Democrats.

On the contrary, he said, Christian Democrats had made a mistake in not seeing Communism, not of their initiative but as a result of Communist electoral strategy and political strategy.

Inquiry to focus on £600m nuclear contract

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

The terms of the £600m contract being negotiated by British Nuclear Fuels to reprocess large quantities of spent nuclear fuel from Japanese power stations will form a focus for controversy when the Windscale inquiry is resumed today.

The proposals being considered by the tribunal, which will hear objections from more than 30 national and local organizations and individuals, are for the construction of a new type of oxide nuclear fuel reprocessing plant costing £500m.

Today the cross-examination will be continued by Mr. C. Kingsley Alday, managing director of British Nuclear Fuels, by Mr. Raymond Kidwell, QC, for Friends of the Earth, focusing on the terms of the Anglo-Japanese contract. Alday has claimed commercial confidentiality for the draft contract.

Mr. Justice Parker, the presiding inspector, accepted the need for confidence between the partners but he also recognized Mr. Kidwell's claim for matters in the contract affecting public safety to be assessed.

An arrangement made with Lord Silcock, QC, for British Nuclear Fuels, after the inquiry adjourned for the weekend, has allowed Mr. Kidwell to examine the 140-page document in private without need to decide if he accepted the contract or the assurances about its contents.

Whatever Mr. Kidwell's assessment may be, counsel for other objectors would almost certainly need the very least, a similar privilege.

A new vessel to control North Sea oil crises

From Ronald Paux Peterhead

Quaintly named and curiously shaped, Uncle John sidled across Peterhead harbour at the weekend to demonstrate that Britain now has effective machinery for dealing with any future Ekofiskian disasters.

A group of senior government representatives, including Lord Kearton, chairman of the British National Oil Corporation, saw the £18m semi-submersible, dynamic-positioning vessel arrive from the builders in Norway.

Designed for a wide variety of tasks, from seabed welding in 600-ft depths to fire-fighting on the surface, the Uncle John is flexible enough to earn a constant living in the North Sea while waiting, yet capitalizes on the inevitable next disaster.

The vessel looks like a normal rig, but in fact will move at 12 knots under its own power. Using variable-pitch propellers and computer control, it can maintain a huge stable platform in one spot without the use of anchors.

Mr. John Butler, chairman of Houlder Comex, after whom the vessel is named, claimed that no other barge in the world could handle oilfield disasters so comprehensively. If

a platform caught fire after a blow-out, for example, threatening to melt the steel and cause uncontrollable pollution with raw oil, Uncle John could maintain a cooling deluge of water indefinitely even in a Force 12 wind.

But other things can go wrong in the North Sea. "A rig has been said to have platform fires and very little about the consequences of a major pipeline fracture," Mr. Houlder said. "We think it is very likely that such an incident will occur from some unforeseeable cause."

"If it took place in winter the Uncle John is the only barge that could insert temporary plugs to prevent a major escape of oil and subsequently get the pipeline back into production without prolonged delay."

Mr. Houlder has urged oil companies to pay a standby fee to keep Uncle John mobilized for instant variable-pitch propellers and computer control, it can maintain a huge stable platform in one spot without the use of anchors.

Mr. John Butler, chairman of Houlder Comex, after whom the vessel is named, claimed that no other barge in the world could handle oilfield disasters so comprehensively. If

Poland fears Baltic 'Cold War'

Warsaw, June 19.—Poland opposes Sweden's decision to extend its territorial fishing zone to a line in the middle of the Baltic Sea, saying it raises the possibility of a Baltic 'Cold War'.

The Gdansk newspaper Dziennik Baltycki described Sweden's demands as unjust and said the move would give eight million Swedes half the Baltic while border coastal countries would have to settle for the rest.

The newspaper said Poland believed the best protection for Baltic fishing lay in the fishing quotas imposed by the Gdansk convention. If one country suspends its part of the convention, it is tantamount to a system for checking catches should be created.—Agence France-Press.

Newspaper hopes to continue printing in Paris

Paris, June 19.—The publisher of the English-language International Herald Tribune has said that labour problems at the newspaper's Paris printing plant could eventually lead to its head office being moved to another city.

In a front-page statement yesterday, the publishers said the paper was planning to move after 90 years in Paris. It is owned jointly by the Whitney Communications Corporation, The Washington Post and The New York Times.

"Strikes have made it impossible for us to serve our readers and advertisers, not only in France but also in the 123 other countries in which we circulate our paper. Reuter

Mitterrand rejects compromise

From Charles Hargrove Nantes, June 19

Three quarters of the local Socialist Party associations throughout France supported the leadership before the opening of the three-day party congress at Nantes, which ended today, and only one quarter of them backed the minority left-wing group, the Gauche Unitaire.

It was an overwhelming desire on the part of the delegates that a compromise between the two groups would be reached.

But it was not to be. M. Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist Party secretary and the man who in the short space of six years has built it up to its present powerful position, was sufficiently sure of his position to refuse a compromise. He has also been conscious of the immense difficulties the party would face if it wins next year's general election to accept any measure which would weaken his authority.

A party in power, in his opinion, cannot afford the luxury of the kind of internal dispute enjoyed by a party in opposition. He said today, in no uncertain terms, it was a matter of two-hour speech.

It was not for want of trying that no compromise was reached. The resolutions com-

mittee had argued all night but the differences between the two factions on nationalization, economic policy, relations with the communists and on Europe were too great to be bridged, as yesterday's general policy debate demonstrated.

M. Michel Rocard, the former secretary-general of the extreme left-wing Parti Socialiste Unifié, was seen to say: "A victory of the left in France, after 20 years, would give rise to the hope that many things could be done at once. But our plan, nationalization, cannot be achieved all at once and dissolution would be in, which would weaken us."

M. Gaston Defferre, the Mayor of Marseilles, who claimed to adopt a position halfway between the majority and the minority, asked the Gauche: "Do you agree to help organize a real popular movement without lapsing into leftism and to implement the policy we agree on?"

When one belongs to the workers' party, the first commandment is to accept party discipline, like the rest of us. How can we conjure up a great popular movement with the election and government if we cannot agree among ourselves?"

M. Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the leader of the Gauche and deputy for Belfort, claimed that

he was all for compromise, but not on the basis of his group's interests. "I shall always be with you," he said, "but on the conditions on which the left, once in power, can apply the common programme of the left," M. Chevènement said.

He thought that the Communists' estimated high cost of the "common programme" was not acceptable, and that M. Rocard's "traditional" neo-liberal economic policy was no more so.

He also believed that the Treaty of Rome would have to be renegotiated so that the "international capitalism" on which it was based, did not ruin the socialist experiment.

M. Chevènement's insistence on demand for a clearer definition of policy was precisely what Mitterrand seemed most anxious to avoid in order not to tie himself down.

"We must sacrifice the tactical aspects of our long acceptance of the strategic positions of the struggle against conservative forces," M. Mitterrand said.

Centre for church rights opens

From Gerald Spitzer Berlin, June 19

The Brilewitz Centre, named after Pastor Oskar Brilewitz who died last August after fighting himself on fire in protest against East German's policy towards the church, opened today in West Germany's capital, Bonn.

It is run by the Christian Pastors' Study Group and will collect information on violations of human rights in East Germany, particularly in matters concerning freedom of religion.

The naming was against wishes of the East German's testant churches, and church leaders in West Germany, who fear that those of pastor's widow.

The church leaders fear that it might affect the relations between the Protestant churches and East German authorities, which they support.

Last Monday a protest, organized at Hildesheim against the setting up of the Brilewitz Centre. On the eve of the opening the leadership of the Westphalian church made a last effort to prevent it.

The centre is supported some 200 people mostly well-known in the Christian Democratic Union including Dr. H. Filbinger, the Prime Minister Baden-Württemberg.

Dismiss Exmoor committee, society urges

By a Staff Reporter

The Exmoor Society has called for the dissolution of the Exmoor National Park Committee and its replacement by a body committed to the national park ideal.

In evidence to Lord Porchester's inquiry into the Exmoor society said Exmoor was designated as a national park largely for its open moorland, but that area had diminished steadily over the years.

The society said that a recent statement by the committee that the enclosure and agricultural improvement of Exmoor should be generally accepted was totally at variance with national park legislation.

It also called on the Government to implement the recommendations made by the Devon and Somerset county councils in 1968 for conserving the moorland. Those proposals "avoided any suggestion of a committee to issue advisory orders, with compensation to farmers for any consequent loss of income."

Seeded teams in semi-finals of bridge contest

By Our Bridge Correspondent

The quarter-final stage of the bridge teams championship of Great Britain for the Gold Cup was reached on Friday at Blackpool after nine months of knock-out matches from an original entry of 128 teams. The four seeded teams captained by J. M. MacLaren, B. Posner, W. J. Pencharz and R. D. Bretherton duly reached the semi-finals, though Bretherton's match against Mr. White was closer than the final score would indicate, as his team won only 11 points up with eight hours remaining.

In the semi-final round on Saturday Posner's team, the beaten finalists in 1975 and 1976, was never in any danger against Pencharz, building up a steady lead for a final margin of 59 points.

The other semi-final ran contrary to expectations when Bretherton's team got off to a flying start against Scotland. Quarter-finals: J. M. MacLaren (Scotland) beat A. Williams (Scotland) by 46-30; B. Posner (England) beat W. J. Pencharz (Wales) by 50-30; R. D. Bretherton (England) beat W. White (Scotland) by 50-30.

Semi-finals: A. Williams (Scotland) beat W. White (Scotland) by 50-30; B. Posner (England) beat W. J. Pencharz (Wales) by 50-30; R. D. Bretherton (England) beat W. White (Scotland) by 50-30.

Jewish group protests at ban by students

By a Staff Reporter

Protests have been sent by the Anglo-Jewish Association, a leading Jewish educational charity, to York University and the National Union of Students after the decision of the York students' union to withdraw recognition of the Jewish Society there.

Mr Victor Lucas, president of the association, has written to Professor George Cairns, vice-chancellor of the university, stating that the expulsion, reminiscent of the dark days in the universities of Germany, particularly at the fascist groups has sent its letter of support to those who are supporting the expulsion.

In a letter to Mr Charles Clarke, president of the NUS, Mr Lucas says that anti-Zionism "is being used as a disguise for anti-semitism."

Colorado beetle alert

A live Colorado beetle, which destroys potato crops, has been found at Peasenhay, Sussex in the garden of a house whose owner recently bought some imported Greek potatoes.

UN food organization plans big increase in budget

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, June 19

Mr Edouard Saouma, the Lebanese director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), has obtained the approval of its council for a 23.3 per cent increase in the budget for the two-year period 1978-79. The proposed budget of \$206.8m (£121m) compares with \$167m for the current two-year period.

More than 70 per cent of the increase takes account of expected inflation over the next two years. Details of the budget and 1978-79 programme will be presented to the FAO conference in November for final approval.

Mr Saouma is proposing a \$20m fund as one of the programme's chief priorities to launch a campaign to reduce food losses. It will be spent on storage construction, rodent and pest control, introduction of drying and processing equipment, and training of staff.

It is necessary to make a large and sustained attack on the present criminal loss of available food. There can be little doubt that by curbing down avoidable waste of food we will be saving many lives," Mr Saouma said.

Shots fired in rioting by S Moluccans

Culemborg, June 19.—The police have exchanged gunfire with rioting young South Moluccans in Culemborg, central Holland. Nobody was injured.

About 30 young South Moluccans went on the rampage on Friday night, throwing up barricades and smashing shop fronts in the town. Shooting broke out as police reinforcements arrived.

The police said that they had fired warning shots after hearing shooting from the South Moluccan site. One youth was arrested after attacking a policeman with a wooden club.—Reuter.

Lisbon taxi men strike over murder of driver

From Our Correspondent Lisbon, June 19

Hundreds of taxi drivers from the Lisbon area have been demonstrating this week-end in protest against the second murder of a fellow driver within a week. Night attacks on taxi drivers are growing more frequent in lonely parts of the city and its surroundings.

Señor Diamantino de Almeida, aged 42, was shot through the back of the neck on Friday night in an alley outside Cascais, 16 miles from Lisbon. A youth was seen to

leave his car but police had no trace of the killer.

On learning of the murder all taxi men of the area went on strike. Hundreds of the drivers gathered in front of the police station in Lisbon. They were working today carry a black mourning sign. The drive will stop work on the day the funeral, they say.

Tomorrow, President Eanes is to receive a delegation from taxi men's trade union who will ask him for more police action against lawlessness and crime in the country.

SEAS

Vance sees trouble for East well as Nato from entry into governments of 'Eurocommunists'

Henry
June 19

the American of State, professes governments with a "backdrop" but rise of "Eurocommunism" could bring problems to the West. Mr. Vance said in an interview with the Rome newspaper that he was "convinced" that the development of "Eurocommunism" was a "very real" danger to the West. He said, however, whether the West really be able to deal with this "new" form of communism was a "very difficult problem".

He agrees the matter is one of fundamental strategic importance. Mr. Vance said that the presence of communists in some governments could erode the moral basis for stationing troops in Europe. Dr. Kissinger had put it rather well, he said, when he said that the presence of communists could hardly be maintained "for the object of defending some communist governments against other communist governments".

Mr. Vance, clearly preoccupied that the United States could intervene in "a negative sense" by abstaining from speaking out the way Dr. Kissinger suggests, found Mr. Vance disagreeing with their premise. Instead of offering direct encouragement to European democrats, Mr. Vance suggested that American credibility be maintained "by the conduct of our democrats in the way that we handle ourselves both at home and abroad". He said: "I think we will be successfully carry out."



Journalist Freed: Mr Robert Toth, of the Los Angeles Times, takes his family for a walk in London after being allowed to leave Moscow, where he was interrogated by the secret police for more than 13 hours. Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, telephoned Mr

Toth to express his "pleasure and relief" at his release. Mr Toth, praised President Carter for his intervention. "I am sure that, if the White House and State Department had not come on as strong as they did I would still be in the Soviet Union," he said.

Bulgarian held after hijack attempt

From Richard Davy
and Dossa Trevisan
Belgrade, June 19

Yugoslav police were today questioning a Bulgarian seized at Belgrade airport last night after attempting to hijack a Bulgarian airliner to the West. The man, named as Rumen Dimitrov, aged 22, a motor mechanic, told an investigating judge that he was dissatisfied with both Bulgaria's communist government and his parents.

Authorities said Mr Dimitrov had drawn a pistol on a local Bulgarian flight from his home town of Vidin to Sofia. He threatened Miss Eleonora Naydanova, the stewardess, and demanded to be flown to London or Munich.

However, the aircraft, a Soviet Antonov 24 with 45 passengers and four crew on board, had insufficient fuel for such a journey and the pilot was not trained or equipped for an international flight.

The Bulgarians say that Mr Dimitrov was not politically persecuted and that his motives cannot be regarded as political. Bomb explosion: Early this morning a bomb exploded in a carriage of a train travelling through Yugoslavia on route from Dortmund to Athens. One person was killed, not yet identified. Two Finnish students and six Yugoslavs were injured and taken to a hospital near Ljubljana, close to where the explosion occurred. Police said the bomb was small and had been placed before the train entered Yugoslavia.

So landing permission was requested in Belgrade, and the aircraft put down here at about 9 o'clock last night, with apparently only a minute's fuel left.

After two hours of negotiations, Mr Dimitrov was arrested and brought to security headquarters in Belgrade. The first version was that he was persuaded to hand over his pistol to the stewardess, but later officials disclosed that a Yugoslav security policeman went on board disguised as a Bulgarian incident.

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'bugging' in Seoul 'by radio wave'

Own Correspondent
Seoul, June 19

an American eaves-drops on President Park's conversations in 1970s about Korean to American, is revived today in York Times.

radio wave can transmit conversation and police back from the room it is aimed at. This correspondent has been told by other sources how sensitive and sophisticated was the American surveillance carried out in Seoul and relayed by the National Security Agency, which monitors all communications worldwide.

The eavesdropping was reportedly begun for political purposes and intensified to subvert talks in Korea between President Park's men and Communist representatives. The material above, however, was supposedly a by-product of the system.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has successfully resisted demands from investigators that it supply details. However, a summary has been supplied to the Justice Department by Mr Philip Habib, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

Mr Habib was Ambassador in Seoul when the worst of the bribery became apparent. It was once reported, and he has not denied it, that he ordered the return of \$5,800 in cash to the Korean intelligence official who had given it to a visiting White House official.

Legal use of evidence gained through the eavesdropping would be difficult because information on American citizens obtained in electronic intelligence abroad is inadmissible.

Some progress in talks on new Atlantic air accord

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British and United States officials talked throughout the weekend in a late attempt to reach a new agreement on North Atlantic air services.

The present one, signed in Bermuda in 1946, will be cancelled by Britain at midnight tomorrow. Both countries have threatened to block each other's air services from Wednesday if no new agreement is reached.

Angola arrest of alleged leaders of coup attempt

Lisbon, June 19—Angolan authorities have arrested two alleged leaders of an unsuccessful attempt last month to overthrow President Agostinho Neto, the Angola news agency Angop reported.

The agency said the Angolan Defence Ministry had named the two last night as Jose van Dunem, former Armed Forces Commander, and his wife, Cita Vales. They were found hiding in a barn.

Several dissidents of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), said to have been involved in the attempted coup, have also been arrested.

rut horse-racing cler Syrian guard

June 19—Horse-rac-

der the protection of uns and against the end of continued civil troops, some in full year, were on hand as we streamed into the ck here for the first since August, 1975.

The large number of Syrian peace-keeping troops and Lebanese police did not detract from the cheerful mood of the Beirut crowd, which has frequently heard explosions shaking both halves of the city during the past few weeks.

Less than 50 miles by road from here, Israeli-backed rightists and their adversaries of Lebanon's leftist and Palestinian alliance exchanged intermittent artillery and machine gun fire as the civil war in the south continued.

A 30,000-man Arab League peace force, made up mainly of Syrian regulars, ended fighting elsewhere in Lebanon on November 15, when it moved into main combat zones.

But the peace force has not so far deployed south of the river Litani, which is under sword to form a "red line" beyond which Israel has said it would not tolerate any non-Lebanese Arab forces.—Reuters.

general roved warlike diction

London, June 19—Lieut-

enant David Starry, dictated American involvement in a Sino-Soviet war, a reprimand at the 21 Starry commander Fifth Corps in West 1, was called before his s soon after returning troops.

Ready-made ballot for Soviet poll

From Our Correspondent
Moscow, June 19

Millions of citizens went to the polls today to elect deputies to more than 50,000 local soviets, the lowest level in the administrative pyramid.

As in all elections in the Soviet Union there were no contests, one party-approved candidate having already been assigned for each seat. To vote for the party ticket, one need only take the slip of paper printed with the candidate's name, fold it and drop it in the box.

Under what is termed the secret ballot, voters not wishing to support the official candidate could repair to a "curtain booth" and cross out the name.

French ambassador dies in car crash

Rangoon, June 19—M

Franois Geoffrey de Chamae, the French Ambassador in Burma, was killed yesterday in a car crash near Taunggyi, 200 miles north of Rangoon, the French embassy said here today.—Reuters.

itgoing leader rejects evit offer on vote

Our Correspondent
June 19

Julien Ecevit today met ulman Demirel, the out-Prime Minister, and said side of the conservative Party had turned down er to give members of rty the freedom to vote

Mr Demirel said Mr Ecevit should not try to form a government, because it was obvious it would be rejected by the National Assembly. He also said his party would fight against any approval by the President of an eventual minority Ecevit government.

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PETER STUYVESANT



OVERSEAS

Prisoners of conscience



Tunisia: Muhammad Fliss

By David Watts

Mr Muhammad Salah Fliss was a student at Tunis University and an active member of the student union until his first arrest and trial in 1968.

He was one of 134 students and intellectuals charged with subversion because of their left-wing views and criticism of repression by the Tunisian Government. They were reported to have been tortured during interrogation and their lawyers were not allowed to prepare proper defences. Mr Fliss was given a two-year sentence and released in 1970.

Two years later he spent several months in police custody after a wave of arrests during public demonstrations and strikes. He was later released on provisional liberty.

But at a large political trial, involving 202 defendants, in August 1974, Mr Fliss was sentenced to 10 years in prison in his absence and sentenced to a further two years' jail. He was rearrested in March, 1975, and there have been several reports of the brutal treatment he has received.

After two trials in July and September he was given a total sentence of eight years.

Now aged 29, he is imprisoned at the prison of Nador, Bizerta, and receives no specialist medical treatment, although he is known to have a kidney disease and impaired eyesight.

Col Gaddafi to visit Belgrade

Belgrade, June 19.—Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia soon, and have talks with President Tito, it was announced today.

No dates were given. President Tito visited Libya last January.

Motor cyclist killed in Grand Prix crash

Opotja, Yugoslavia, June 19.—Ulrich Graf, the Swiss rider, died in hospital from serious injuries sustained during the 500cc race in the Yugoslav motorcycle Grand Prix series here today, race officials reported.—Reuter.

Bhutto agreement in jeopardy

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, June 19

New political tensions are threatening to jeopardise the agreement reached on Wednesday between Mr Bhutto's Government and the opposition Pakistan National Alliance.

One of the points at issue is Mr Bhutto's sudden decision to visit five Islamic states and Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader.

The PNA is angry because Mr Bhutto has not yet signed the agreement. This should have been done at the weekend or early this week after a legal document covering all

Cyprus widows with no proof that their husbands are dead

From Robert Fisk, Nicosia, Cyprus, June 19

Every few months, the Turkish Cypriot widows of Voni receive anonymous letters in Greek from Greek Cypriot towns in the south of the island. Their husbands are still alive, the letters claim.

One woman has been informed that her husband is still in a detention camp near Larnaca. Another has received 10 Cyprus pounds (about £14) from a Greek Cypriot clerk near the town who said her husband had passed on the money to give her a year after he disappeared.

Of the 45 widows who live in Voni, a former Greek village that smuggles on the hot mountainous north-east of Nicosia, few really believe that their husbands—and, in some cases, their brothers or sons as well—could still be alive.

On August 14, 1974, their menfolk, 73 of them in all, were taken from the southern Cypriot village of Tokhni by soldiers of the Greek Cypriot National Guard and imprisoned in a local school. Next day, while the Turkish Army was storming across northern Cyprus—the men were loaded into two buses under Greek military escort and driven away. These wives have not seen them since.

There are no memorials to those missing Turkish Cypriots, although the village of Voni is in itself a kind of sad monument to them. The survivors of Tokhni, were transported at their own wish to Voni in 1975, and almost every house contains a widow or an orphan or a mother without sons.

Mrs Yehuda Turgut is only aged 43, although with her grey hair and strained, tired face you might think she was nearer 60. "Do you think my husband could be alive?", she asks.

It would be a terrible sensitivity to mention the rumours of a still undiscovered mass grave near Larnaca where the Turkish Cypriot administration claims the bodies might be found.

Mrs Turgut saw her husband taken away by the Greek Cypriot soldiers in 1974. "We had heard on the television that the Turkish Army was moving across Cyprus and we expected trouble," she says. "We all gathered in the house of Sukhman Mehmet, because we thought we would be safer if we were all together. But the soldiers came and took all the men to the school. The soldiers said they would only keep them for two hours."

"That night we took the men food. My husband asked me if I had been molested, and I told him I had not been hurt. He told me not to do anything which might make the Greeks angry."

Next morning they put some of our men on a bus and drove them from the town. They said there was going to be a 'roll-call'. Then the rest of the men went in a second bus. My neighbours told me my husband was in that second bus which left at about four in the afternoon. I did not see it go."

Other wives keep their memories fresh in different ways. Mrs Nuriz Hussein saw her husband taken away from Tokhni on the first day and her brother taken away on the second day. She kept a diary from August 14, recording her grief and her sense of peace when she thought the Greeks might kill her. She gave birth to a child on the afternoon that her husband disappeared.

There are few young men in Voni, but one of them, a tractor driver called Suet Hussein, claims to have survived the round-up three years ago. He was among the men sent out of Tokhni on the first bus. About a day later he turned up at the British sovereign base at Episkopi suffering from gunshot wounds.

He said he had been made to stand on the edge of a pit while 17 men had been killed with machine-guns. He had survived by pretending to be dead. There had been a bulldozer in a field, waiting to shovel earth over the corpses.

The women of Voni prefer, for obvious reasons, not to dwell too closely on Mr Hussein's story. Mrs Turgut said Mr Hussein did not see her husband die. The old man in the village believes the missing men are dead, although they say they resent the occasional German and Turkish tourists who come to Voni for a visit.

The Turkish Cypriot authorities try to arrange for foreign journalists to visit the widows' homes, although three of the women there said they did not believe they were being used for propaganda purposes.

Some of them have carried on a tradition of making delicate and beautiful lace tablecloths. Tokhni was once famous for its lace and the women of Voni—the Turks call both villages Tokhni—have continued the custom in their transplanted village.

Mrs Turgut's aging mother regularly shows visitors a pile of lovingly embroidered sheets, pillow cases and table linens. There are no tables in the house now, she says, but it helps to occupy the mind.

Beigin Cabinet assured of Knesset support

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, June 19

Mr Menachem Beigin, Israel's Prime Minister-designate, today completed the formation of his coalition government and he will present it to the Knesset (Parliament) in Jerusalem tomorrow. He is assured of a vote of confidence by a narrow margin and will then take the seat occupied for three years, and 18 days by Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the outgoing Prime Minister.

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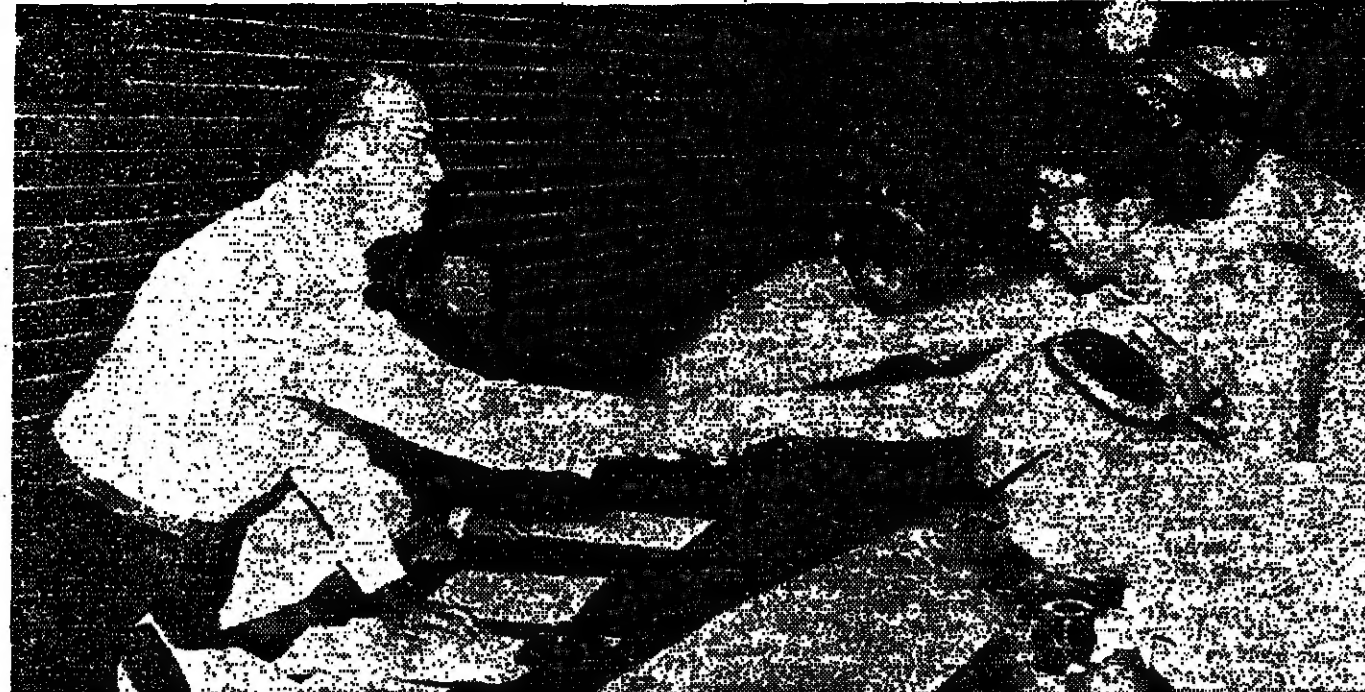
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Mr Beigin (left) shakes hands with National Religious Party members after signing a coalition agreement with them.

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by stating that Mr Zevulun Hammer, one of his disciples, was "chickety" in fancying himself as Minister of Education when an outstanding personality like Rabbi Haim Druckman, another of his pupils, was available.

Mr Hammer expressed reluctance to go against the wishes of his mentor, but he was pressed from all sides, including Rabbi Druckman, and the party council unanimously confirmed the appointment this evening.

Three portfolios—Social Betterment, Justice, and Transport and Communications—are being kept open in the hope the Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) party will join the coalition.

In a gesture toward the DMC, the policy programme adopted on Friday was expanded to include a policy on the DMC's policy programme already expressed readiness to participate in Government peace talks, but the phrase was added today saying "on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338".

This was one of the DMC's demands in the coalition negotiations that broke down last week. It does not change anything in substance since the policy statement had already said the Government will implement its undertakings, by former administrations.

The coalition agreement spelled out for the most part concessions by Likud to the religious parties.

A close reading of the agreement shows that on the controversial issue of the status of persons converted to Judaism by other than orthodox rabbis, the Government made no fast commitment to pass a law giving the orthodox rabbinical courts sole competence to decide on the validity of conversions abroad.

The agreement provides that members of the coalition will introduce a private members' Bill and Mr Beigin undertook "to make every effort to secure a parliamentary majority".

Liberal elements in the Likud party are not likely to support the proposed Bill which has outraged conservative and reform Jews, and it may be impossible to muster a majority.

On the other hand, five undertakings were given to amend legislation pertaining to abortion for family or social reasons and to pass legislation forbidding apostasy without the consent of the families of the deceased.

These proposals have aroused protests from social workers and doctors.

Mr Beigin today announced he will go to Washington late next month to see President Carter.

Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv: On Tuesday some

are still detained without trial, but President Marcos has admitted that 4,764 people are still being held by the Army.

The numbers include 3,913 held for common crimes and 538 political prisoners who will be charged with rebellion, subversion and treason, the President said earlier this month.

The remaining prisoners are former officials, army officers and politicians charged with corruption and the abuse of power.

Many of the prisoners have been held for prolonged periods since 1972 because the military tribunals lack substantial evidence to place them on trial.

Under attacks from the Western media, Amnesty International and sections of the United States Congress, President Marcos's regime has become increasingly sensitive over the issue of human rights since Mr Carter assumed office.

Mr Marcos announced the outline of his new liberal policy in a statement to the press earlier this month, some

four weeks after the American Embassy in Manila took the unprecedented step of inquiring into the case of a Filipino human rights prisoner who alleged that he had been tortured after being detained by army officers in April.

Mrs Trinidad Herrera, a community worker from a slum district in Tondo, alleged that army officers had burnt her breast with cigarettes.

President Marcos ordered an investigation, and after the accusations had been substantiated by medical evidence, Mrs Herrera was released and army officers were arrested.

They are expected to appear before a court martial.

Declaring that his administration has no intention of covering up cases of torture and abuse of power, President Marcos asked the United States Embassy to send representatives to attend the examination of Mrs Herrera.

Western diplomats are convinced that torture is abhorrent to Mr Marcos. "But as in many other authoritarian regimes, the facts are kept away from the President," an American said.

From Peter Hazelhurst, Manila, June 19

Responding to President Carter's appeals on human rights, President Marcos of the Philippines has instructed the Army to hand over to civilian courts thousands of prisoners detained without trial, under martial law.

President Marcos who placed the country under emergency rule five years ago, has also issued new orders, against the use of torture and has ordered the arrest of four army officers suspected of mistreating a woman political prisoner in April.

In another apparent gesture to his western allies, he has announced that he will phase out the country's military tribunals after the constitution was abrogated in 1972.

It is understood that the orders were handed down to the administration last week and the Solicitor General is drawing up the procedure for the transfer of detainees to civilian courts.

The administration denies sharply exaggerated reports that 15,000 political prisoners

Marcos order to ban torture

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SPORT

It will be no surprise if the United States win or share all five titles in Wimbledon's centenary year

A corner of England held by the Americans

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Back in 1877, a men's singles tournament inaugurated the Wimbledon tennis championships. In the United States that was the era of "cow towns" and cattle drives, when huge herds were eventually packed into the Chicago stockyards. Those scattered fragments of history—the development of a sport and the development of a nation—may achieve a romantic fusion during the centenary championships which begin today.

It would be no surprise if the United States won or shared all five championships. Each year Americans must be milling restlessly around Wimbledon's lush grazing land, dominating the congested splendour of the game's greatest festival. The best of the Americans will probably still be there when the finals come along. But there will be no stockyards at the end of the line—just glory (and cheques embellished with a row of zeros).

Since the introduction of open competition in 1968, the American college graduates who used to play tennis for a year or two before going into business have flooded into full-time tennis. The structure of college tennis leaves them admirably prepared for a reward-profession.

The game's commercial expansion in the United States has broadened the basis of recruitment, tempting the talented with riches once beyond their dreams. Thus has the United States come to dominate tennis. Today, though, will first pay tribute to a more eclectic company.

At 1.45, a parade of former champions will receive commemorative medals from the Duke of Kent. Then the 91st championship meeting will swing into action with a programme that includes such matches as Vitas v Kodis, Gerulaitis v Gorman, Fildak v Fildak, Okker v Case, and Smith v Crealy.

As was the case with those first open championships of 1968, this will be a reunion of champions with nostalgia. Wimbledon still fulfils its traditional function as the spiritual home of the game and its most attractive show window. In that sense it belongs to the world. But it is also peculiarly English in its mannered gentility, its respect for the more acceptable middle-class conventions.

It is at once a social occasion and a thrilling sporting spectacle. In the quality of its entry and organization, in the crowds and the publicity it attracts, in the charm of its suburban setting, there is nothing like it. Wimbledon's character has not been affected by the changes it has had to accept during an era in which tennis has become a flourishing segment of the entertainment industry.

The biggest change concerns prize money. Nine years ago the first open championships offered a total of £26,150 for the five main events. This year the figure is £193,480 (£10,860 for the plate competitions) raises the total to £204,340. The winner of the women's plate will receive only £30 less than the prize for the 1968 women's champion.

During these nine years, the proportion of prize money allocated to women has risen by almost 13 per cent, which is a little too much, at the expense of the men. This year the men receive about 42.5 per cent from the singles



A page in an autograph book, a chapter in Wimbledon's history: Onny Farus signs for two youngsters yesterday during the garden party at Hurlingham, the traditional social event, before the championships open

and 12.1 from the doubles, the women 31.1 from the singles and 9.6 from the doubles. The mixed event receives 4.7.

Players missing from the men's singles include Ashe, Newcombe, Rosewell, Roche, Grantes, Dicks and Macmillan. The winner will probably come from a group of four—Borg and three Americans, Connors, Stockton and Tanner.

As former winners, Borg and Connors may be less hungry than the others. Borg is something of an unknown quantity because he has recently played team tennis instead of tournaments. His preparation has not been ideal. But last year he did not lose a set.

Connors, too, is short of match play on grass, has a bruised thumb and has been granted a day's grace so that he can be fitted with an orthopaedic splint. At his best, he is irresistible. But there must be some doubt whether he is at his best and his energetic style of play makes so much out of him that he needs to win his matches inside the distance.

Tanner has reached the last four in each of the past two years and is champion of Australia. But, after beating Connors at Wimbledon last summer, he could not do much about Borg—and this time it is likely that he must beat Connors again in order to reach the final. Like Tanner, Stockton is well prepared and has been playing well. If his superior back can take the strain, he could win.

Evonne Cawley, Margaret Court and Olga Morozova are missing from the women's field. The form shown during the Federation Cup team championship

at Eastbourne last week suggests that Christine Evert, twice champion, and Billie Jean King, six times champion, have slightly more class than all their rivals except Martina Navratilova, who did not play at Eastbourne. The champion should be one of these three. Miss Navratilova, who took Miss Evert to three sets last year, may now be mature enough and fit enough to win.

Only an excess of patriotism could find much cause for confidence in Virginia Wade's likely clash with Miss Evert or Mrs King in the semi-final round. Equally, can Susan Barker reasonably be expected to reach the final from a half of the draw that includes Miss Navratilova, Betty Stove, Kerry Reid and Dianne Fromholtz? She would certainly have to play better than she did against Miss Fromholtz at Eastbourne on Friday.

Gottfried and Ramirez, the leaders of a new generation of doubles players, should remain their title. But Hewitt and McMillan, their likely opponents in the final, have been almost impregnable this year. Earlier matches to savour may be Lutz and Smith v Alexander and Dent and Riessen and Tanner v Laver and Newcombe, who formed an extremely effective partnership during the 1972 Davis Cup final against the United States.

Mrs King and Karen Susman, the women's doubles champions of 1961 and 1962, will be in partnership again, but do not seem a sharp enough team to win. Miss Evert and Rosemary Casals will probably win the final from Miss Navratilova and Miss Stove, though the big Europeans could have any pair off court if they kept their heavy artillery on court. A British team, consisting of Susan Marshall, should have an interesting clash with the United States champions, Lutz, Boheff and Ilana Kloss, in the quarter-final round.

The mixed doubles will reunite many old favourites. It should also provide Mrs King—permanently by now with the best chance of winning a 20th Wimbledon championship, which would be a record. But Riessen and Francois Durr may give them some trouble, and in the final Dent and Mrs King would probably have the best McMillan, and Miss Stove, who had two match wins against them in the final of the United States championship last September.

In the Federation Cup competition Miss Evert, Mrs King and Miss Casals easily retained the championship for the United States. The race for the mixed doubles was a superb demonstration of stroke preparation in the course of a tough match with Miss Fromholtz. Mrs King hit her backhand perfectly and continually charged the net to play exemplary volleys and half-volleys while Miss Fromholtz was trying to pass or lob her.

Golf

Lesser-known pop up with scores in 60s

Tulsa, Oklahoma, June 19.—Hubert Green carries a one-stroke lead into today's final round of the \$275,000 United States Open golf championship with Gary Player and Tom Weiskopf ready to pounce on his first mistake. Green, who has lost from the start, had his lapse yesterday and could manage only a two-over-par 72. But his closest rivals were also in trouble, and Green, who has won 11 tournaments, found that his 208 total was good enough to hold on to the lead.

On previous days, it was the lesser-known Americans who kept their heads above water in the tournament. And Ben, a tall 24-year-old, found the fierce sunbath to his liking and returned a steady 68. "I found a place on the back of the club professional, Ben Padgett, who had a good feel for the course with a 66, the best round so far and just one below the course record on 210 with Weiskopf, Player, Gary Jacobson, Tom Putzer and Terry Diehl.

Weiskopf, whose only major tournament victory was in the 1973 British Open, had a 68 for a 214 total which was his best in the tournament. He had a 71, which included birdies at the 17th, 18th and 19th, but fell back with a 72 and 73 respectively.

The 1975 champion, Lou Graham, maintained his quiet progress with a 68 for a 214 total which was his best in the tournament. He had a 71, which included birdies at the 17th, 18th and 19th, but fell back with a 72 and 73 respectively.

The favourites are well down the field. Jack Nicklaus, who could do

no better than 74, is five strokes behind. Another player who is one stroke back after a 70, and the Masters champion, Tom Watson (71), Ben Crenshaw (72) and Lee Trevino (73) are out of serious contention on 217. Hale Irwin, the winner of the 1974 Open, put himself out of the running with a 77 that left him on 221, three strokes ahead of the 1976 Masters champion, Ray Floyd, who went one worse with a 78.

Britain's Peter Oosterhuis struggled to a 74 that left him on 215, seven strokes behind Green. Oosterhuis found trouble in the thick rough that lines the narrow, dog-leg fairways. "In the past two days I've hit shots into the rough and got away with it," he said. "Today I had to catch up with me some time."

The bulky Briton has some wild shots in the first two rounds, but even so he felt his game was improving and he managed to stay in touch with the leaders with scores of 71 and 72. But yesterday's 74 left him tumbling to the middle of the field. "I didn't play very well," he commented, but added "I'm still hoping for a good finish today."

Green, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Player, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Weiskopf, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Jacobson, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Putzer, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Diehl, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Graham, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Trevino, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Crenshaw, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Watson, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Irwin, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Floyd, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Oosterhuis, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214. Nicklaus, 39, 67, 72, 68, 214.

Mrs Uziel keeps her best go to the last

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Not since the days of Bontalack and Marley Sp has a women's champion won with such cheerfulness as Mrs Uziel at Hillside on St. Both those two made golf a bit more fun to come to. Mrs Uziel, one of the most lively, taking a few of her easy-going golf. Then she is a fashionable model and a television star. She is a woman who cannot wait to see her in the Cup match next year, for she is at present making a bit of a name for herself as a young opponent.

Her golfing ability has been a surprise to many. Some people had thought that Mrs Uziel's career had been a waste of time. But she has been a most talented golfer, afraid to lose but not less afraid to win. She is on the short side, but moving to Berkshire and, more now, that her two children, a boy and a girl, are in the best.

Last week she seemed to naturally take to the position, at her address, officers were shuffling their feet. All week she has been so confident of her ability to come out of the middle of the field and to go on to win.

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Today's order of play at Wimbledon

CENTRE COURT: B. Borg v A. Zaganelli, K. Kodis v G. Vitas, I. Nistase v T. R. Gullikson.

ONE: R. Tanner v J. M. Lloyd, V. Fildak v J. Fildak, R. Ruffels v R. Taylor, T. Okker v R. Case.

TWO: V. Gerulaitis v T. Gorman, J. Borowick v C. Draydall, R. Crealy v S. Smith, V. Amritraj v S. Stewart.

THREE: E. van Dillen v A. Panatier, R. Drysdale v R. Stockton, S. Sorenson v T. Laver, T. E. Gullikson v S. Krulevitz.

FOUR: P. Pilic v H. Pfister, P. Dominguez v S. Menon, R. Benavides v B. Gottfried, A. Jarrett v R. Moore.

FIVE: R. Lutz v B. Mitton, M. Vayman v M. Edmondson, P. Fleming v R. Ramirez, T. Walker v D. Ralston.

SIX: C. Moorhead v J. Hargreaves, F. Fildak v V. Amara, S. Docherty v B. Solomon, D. Lloyd v R. Ycaza.

SEVEN: K. Medler v R. Hewitt, J. Alexander v A. Dent, V. W. Lofgren, J. Smith v W. Fildak.

EIGHT: A. Stone v V. Kirmayr, J. McManus v J. Norback, T. Koch v A. Amritraj, J. McManus v J. Norback.

NINE: C. Lacher v E. Teischer, J. Grant v M. Estep, E. Moorhead v A. Pardon, O. Parun v G. Seewagen.

TEN: A. Dupre v T. Smid, R. Bohrschmidt v A. Gardiner, E. Glensmeier v D. Frajola, W. Scanlon v R. Simpson.

ELEVEN: A. Mayer v D. Joubert, P. Kronk v J. Delaney, K. Wals v J. Mark, R. Machette v R. Carmichael.

TWELVE: R. Fisher v C. Kashi, P. Gerber v D. Palm, W. Mardis v D. Schneider, J. Mull v B. Bonner.

THIRTEEN: S. McNair v N. Saviano, G. Mayer v J. Holladay, H. Buzis v G. Reid, L. Alvarez v R. Thung.

FOURTEEN: K. Warwick v C. Masters, M. Cox v N. Nipper, M. Reussen v C. Lewis, C. Diller v D. Bertram.

TO BE ARRANGED: C. Passarelli v B. Teacher, J. Feaver v C. Dowdswell, J. Andrew v V. Pecci, F. McMillan v J. Fensender.

Play starts on centre court at 3.0 and on other courts at 2.0.

Tennis

McManus v J. Norback, T. Koch v A. Amritraj, J. McManus v J. Norback.

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Yachting

Newport, Rhode Island, June 19.—Independence and Enterprise, battling in stiff winds, each won a race on Saturday as the two-metre yachts opened the preliminary trials for America's Cup defenders.

Independence took the lead from Enterprise on the windward leg of the first race and won by seven seconds. The race was shortened to five miles and Enterprise came out ahead by a margin of 27 seconds.

In the second race, Enterprise, which was in the lead throughout the second race and was ahead by about 50 seconds after clearing the third mark.

In the first trial, North was changing tacks by the minute on the last leg of the triangular course and almost collided with Independence as both yachts crossed the finishing line. Each boat got off to a good start in the initial trial, which began late because Enterprise ripped a jib when the New York Yacht Club's race committee had tried to start the race a few minutes earlier.

Winds between 15 and 20 knots blew across the course from the south-west on Saturday, the first day of the preliminary for the America's Cup. Enterprise and Courageous were picked to duel today while Independence and Associated Press.

Yachtsmen withdraw

Kiel, June 19.—The five yachting nations at the Kiel yachting regatta here withdrew today in protest against the inclusion of South African boats. A regatta official said the walk out by the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary followed the rejection of their joint protest against South African participation. Reuters.

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Moonshine leads Admiral's Cup contenders

By John Nicholls

Xavier, a new half-tonner designed by Stephen Jones, was the overall winner of the first race of the Ocean Racing Club's race for the 12-metre yachts on Saturday. The race was shortened to five miles and Enterprise came out ahead by a margin of 27 seconds.

In the second race, Enterprise, which was in the lead throughout the second race and was ahead by about 50 seconds after clearing the third mark.

In the first trial, North was changing tacks by the minute on the last leg of the triangular course and almost collided with Independence as both yachts crossed the finishing line. Each boat got off to a good start in the initial trial, which began late because Enterprise ripped a jib when the New York Yacht Club's race committee had tried to start the race a few minutes earlier.

Winds between 15 and 20 knots blew across the course from the south-west on Saturday, the first day of the preliminary for the America's Cup. Enterprise and Courageous were picked to duel today while Independence and Associated Press.

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Motor racing


By John Blunden

James Laffite became a surprise winner of the Swedish Grand Prix at Anderstorp yesterday after Mario Andretti's pace was nearly all the way; ran short of fuel three laps from the end of the race. It was Laffite's first Grand Prix win since he won the first for his Citroen-sponsored Ligier-Matra team.

Andretti

Rugby Union

New Zealand pack comes up trumps against the Lions



first try.

and Squires followed through fast.

[illegible]

to come

France 28—20 here today in the match to decide 1st place in the world Rugby League series. For New Zealand it was the first win in three matches and for France their third defeat. Scorers: New Zealand, Tries: C. Jordan, A. Fisher, J. Smith;—M. Graham. Conversions: Jordan (4). Penalties: Jordan (4). France, Tries: J. J. Gouglon, J. Brosschreck, Guigues. Conversions: J. Moya (3). Penalty: Moya.—Reuter.

Final group positions

	P	W	D	L	Pts	Ph
Australia	4	3	0	1	12	1
New Zealand	4	2	1	1	10	2
France	4	1	0	3	6	3
Britain	4	0	0	4	0	4

Brisbane, June 19—Britain's Rugby League coach, David Watkins, makes a fully fit team to Sydney tomorrow for the world series final against Australia next Saturday. "We'll be at full strength," he says.

Watkins said here tonight.

Sydney, June 19.—Australia's Rugby League selectors today made only one change to the team which defeated Britain yesterday for the regatta match at Sydney next Saturday. M. Harris, of Wests, replaced three-quarter, rep. Terry Fahey.

**Do meet
up final**

Scotland supporters split on to the pitch after the game and dug us

Mr Menzies was clearly shaken and then asked about Peru's all-sending decision to the referees, and such decisions to the referee.

It had been an interesting first half, with both sides showing a great willingness to attack. Scotland had been the aggressor, provided pace and flair in midfield, while Forsyth and Buchan remained cool in defence. Ardiles was the pick of the Argentines and the swift Luque was always dangerous.

Scotland missed Jordan in attack, with Daighish out of touch, and the Argentine was a courageous and inspiring Gemmill sent the Celtic star clear in the seventy-seventh minute, only to be hauled down by a Kilgallon stopper.

Up for the penalty and coolly smashed it past Bayle.

Scotland's lead was short-lived.

Four minutes later Forsyth pushed the ball into the goal, assisted by a header from the spot. Both sides had chances to win in the last nine minutes, but Scotland were clearly relieved to get off the pitch without further incident.

"I hope we meet Argentina in the World Cup Final," said MacLeod said afterwards as his players celebrated their victory over the reigning champion Brazil in Rio de Janeiro on Thursday, the last of their South American tour.—*Reuter.*

SCOTLAND: A. Renfrew, D. McGinn, J. Brown, J. MacLennan, J. Docherty, A. Gormley, A. G. McLeod, P. Macdonald, J. G. McLeod, J. G. McLeod.

ARGENTINA: Balbo, Pirillo, Killo, Pascualini, Carmichael, Arnould, Gal, Lugo, Gonzalez, Tassanini.—*Reuter.*

No corner change

A new system of pitch marling for corner kicks was turned down

Cycling
ISLE OF MAN: Mountain time trial:
 D. Cuning (Kilby) 4hr 35min
 J. Cooke 2 D. Stott 1.48
 P. Leach (Snaith Whelkers) 1.51.53
 P. Leach 1. Kirtze 4.59.52 Handicaps:
 P. Leach.

Quietly-spoken genius plans two-pronged attack on Derby

race

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent

Paris, June 19

When the Grand Steeplechase de Paris ended at Auteuil today the scene was like a battlefield. Unfortunately one of the victims was the English jockey Martin Blackshaw, who was transported to hospital with suspected damage to his cervical vertebrae and is likely to be out of action for two months.

The race was won by Corps a Corps from his stablemate, Le Pompiier, with Montecha third and the one-time certain winner, Chancer. Chancer, however, was mounted after falling at the last fence when dominating the event.

Just three of the field of 13 finished the grueling four miles plus steeplechase, and sadly, two horses were destroyed. Mr Daniel Winterstein's, Air Landais, the winner of the event in 1975 was killed when falling at the bank, and Tofino broke a fetlock on the flat when rounding the last turn.

The Irish challenger, Tied To The Moon, was sent to Tommy Carberry after leading the race for a mile or circuit, was pulled up a mile from home and loose horses were found to run out.

The rather uninteresting Prix Fille de l'Air at St Cloud yesterday went to Silver Belle from Imperial Dancer and Miss Beaudica.

Blackshaw injured in Auteuil race

From Desmond Stoneham
French-Racing Correspondent
Paris, June 19

The Grand Steeplechase de Paris ended at Auteuil today the scene was like a battlefield. Unfortunately, one of the victims was the English jockey Martin Jackowski, who was thrown from his horse and sustained damage to his cervical vertebrae and is likely to be out of action for two months.

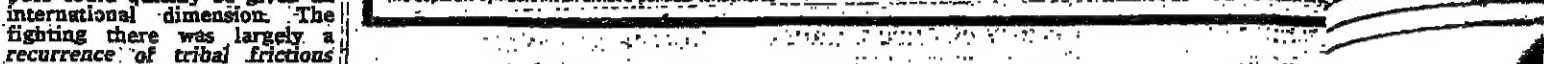
The race was won by Corps a Corps from his stablemate, Le Pompier, with Montecha third and the one-time champion winner, L'Indomptable, fourth having been injured in the fall just at the last fence when dominating the event.

Just three of the field of 13 finished the grueling four mile steeplechase, and only two horses were destroyed. Mr. Daniel Wildenstein's, Air Landais, the winner of the event in 1975 was killed by a falling tree at the bank and Tofano broke a fetlock on the flat when rounding the last turn.

The Irish challenger, Tied Cotter, was killed at the bank of Carberry after leading the race for just over a circuit, was pulled up a mile from home when a loose horse came in from the left.

The rather uninteresting Prix Fille de l'Air at St Cloud yesterday was won by the French-trained Imperia Dancer and Miss Benedicita.

Africa: a dangerous new direction for the wind of change



Nicholas Ash

• • • • •

als of unity and
now seem t
is perhaps a
ult of the Al
those outside f
uring the con
ground between
ernational ins
es.

Nicholas Ash



ough to explain Mr. Cosgrave's sweeping victory in the election without a Northern Ireland. ent in the Republic calculated to be about British rate and the lation has been even in Britain during the of the Coalition's rule. Any govern- could have won an those economic cond- have to have been astute or excep- tively clever, because voting age approxi- fth of the electorate young voters eligible polls for the first group suffering from high unemployment. In Irish issue figured a campaign until the's when some of Mr Ministers sought to Fail on the defensive. itself an interesting y and what the sioned Irish opinion is a question and would be active to some of the me interpretations of it was not caused by approach to Northern in though it is possible. ay in which Coalition brushed aside of prison conditions brutality in the treat- A members may have the extent of the land- is it likely that the government will lead ifly different Northern ty.

assured that British could respect the depar- of Cosgrave. His Govern- especially his Foreign Secretary, Garret FitzGerald, usually cordial rela- British Ministers and was tougher in appli- vations against the IRA. cross-border coopera- tion matters. Recon- political realities in Ireland. it was not

pressing Britain to abandon direct rule there. Nor was it pressing actively to change the status of Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom.

It will not be quite the same with Mr Lynch. He has good relations with Mr Callaghan and his detestation of the IRA is not in doubt. He has won by such a large majority that he should be able to disregard pressure from the wilder elements within his party. But Fianna Fail is by tradition the harder republican party and there will inevitably be some anxiety in Northern Ireland and to a lesser extent in Britain at its return to power. That sense of unease is strengthened by two differences in the declared positions of the previous government and the new one.

The Coalition Government at Sunningdale in 1973 "fully accepted and solemnly declared that there could be no change in the status of Northern Ireland without a majority of the people of Northern Ireland desired a change in that status." It is stated by that central aim of Fianna Fail, on the other hand, "to secure by peaceful means the unity and independence of Ireland as a democratic republic" and the party therefore is demanding that the British Government should "encourage the unity of Ireland by agreement" and should commit itself to an ordered withdrawal from Northern Ireland.

As Mr Lynch has carefully avoided asking Britain to name a date for withdrawal, and as there is no reason to suppose that the new British Government would be so ill-advised as to try to bring pressure to bear upon Britain if it fails to comply with this request, the difference may not amount to much in practice. It is a question of symbols, but symbolism matters a lot in Irish politics. This policy of the Fianna Fail Government will mean the

reaffirmation of the ideal of a united Ireland, which is bound to disturb opinion in the north and reduce even further whatever chances there might have been of a return to power-sharing. It may also give some encouragement to the provisional IRA as a time when they have seemed to be making no progress towards their political objectives, to find their main immediate aim apparently shared by the new Dublin Government. Moreover, Mr Lynch will have to ask the British Government to say something to the effect that a freely united Ireland would be in Britain's long-term interests. This is not a request that Britain should meet.

The second difference in declared policy between the former Irish Government and the new one is also essentially a matter of appearances. Mr Lynch has criticised the continuation of direct rule by Britain in Northern Ireland. These comments may easily be disregarded as of little political consequence because there is no other policy available to Britain that seems to hold out any hope for the moment. It is not as if the British Government was attached to direct rule as a cherished principle, as Mr Lynch may soon come to appreciate if he does not already. But the remarks were still a pity because of their impact on opinion in the north.

Yet while appearances are important because of the way in which others may react to the Irish Government, there are strong grounds for believing that cooperation on the subject of policy will remain unchanged. Mr Lynch will not be soft on the IRA. Cross-border cooperation is unlikely to be reduced. There may not be quite the same cordiality as under Mr Cosgrave but there are good prospects for an effective working relationship.

s in the coming weeks
 h s are likely to furrow
 h and glistening brow
 a newfound political
 id is the reason.
 One is the economy.
 s. The other is the
 raised by the national
 s of the Basque
 talan peoples. This
 roblem is potentially the
 ous of the two in the
 1. It may also impose
 a priority in the very
 2. Señor Suárez's Centre
 is eleven seats short of
 it majority in the lower
 Congress of Deputies.
 3. The most obvious dan-
 der and coalition with the
 s is ruled out, its most
 potential parliamentary
 s the Basque Nationalist
 which has eight seats,
 s Democratic Pact for
 a, which has eleven. Both
 groups have broadly
 programmes on issues
 in the national one.

eed for the two regions
 wanted some degree of
 y is admitted by more
 everyone, including Señor
 himself. It would be
 therefore a sign to seek
 from the two national
 by involving them in the
 of some kind of devolu-

tion Bill. The question is, how
 much he can offer and how little
 they can accept.

As prime minister of Spain,
 Señor Suárez has an overriding
 commitment to preserve the unity
 of the Spanish nation, which
 the Army would not let him
 forget even if he wanted to. The
 Basque and Catalan nationalists,
 as their name implies, do not
 recognize a Spanish nation but
 only a multi-national Spanish
 state. By the Basque nationalists,
 indeed, even the latter is
 accepted only as politically
 inescapable for the time being,
 not as permanently desirable.
 Most Catalan nationalists would
 not go so far yet, but they
 do insist that the Spanish state
 must recognize and accommo-
 date the historic self-governing
 commonwealth, or *generalitat*,
 of Catalonia—which in their
 view has never legally ceased to
 exist but lives on, symbolized by
 its exiled president, Señor Josep
 Tarradellas. The restoration of
 the Statute of 1932 and the
 return of President Tarradellas
 are their essential demands.

To concede these demands in
 full would be very difficult for
 the Government, since it would
 involve reversing the result of
 the civil war in a formal and
 symbolic way on an issue which

Gift for a Rocky Queen's Tech

to-day he spoken. No doubt
travelling Sir Harold Wilson's
copy of Kipling's *If to*
suppression, he has said that
it will be announced. "I am
turning my attention to plan-
programme to occupy the
is during the next period
essing that binds in."
That is, he has begun
a Queen's Speech for this
a time when he cannot pro-
Finance Bill or carry
the Government's Budget.
Speech has year: Bills to
Scotland and Wales self-govern-
provide for direct elections
to local authorities, and
to make on company boards in
of industrial democracy.
then, is a draft Queen's
for Mr Callaghan's con-
sultation, and is said to
of his difficult circum-
stances and Members of the House

Government will continue to take full part in the activities and development of the European Community, subject only to the wishes of individual Ministers. It will nationalise and extend police and to be liberated from its obligation to fulfil either its or the letter of treaty obligations solemnly entered into. Government will reintroduce legislation to provide for the election of United Kingdom members to the European Assembly, with a specific reservation that more than a quarter of the Ministry is to oppose the Bill in principle. The Bill is the first of the Party, in an exercise of its power, will roll might and main against the Bill itself and any other motion to ensure it might

From Mr C. E. L. Mather
Sir, Bernard Levin's recent warnings about the threat to freedom in this country have been powerfully reinforced by the letter in today's *The Times* (June 16) by Mr Duggan. In justifying the closed shop, he argues that because individual liberty is threatened by the collection of taxes, contribution to the National Health Service, and accept the decisions of an elected Parliament, it is equally legitimate for people to be compelled to join a particular trade union.

This seems to contain two serious flaws. First, the national government is elected by the whole of the British people, to look after the interests of the whole nation; while the NUJ is a sectional pressure group which exists, as Mr Duggan says, in its letter, to look after the interests of "journalists and all workers in the newspaper industry" without any regard for those of anyone else. Secondly, he seems to argue that, because personal freedom is limited by the law, it was already a few more infringements of it do not matter—an argument which leads directly towards a totalitarian state. Yours faithfully,
C. E. L. MATHER,
Seotland Mount Cottage,
Hook Norton,
Banbury.
June 16.

From Mrs. J. J. Kirk Smith
Sir, Further to my article on why I have made my stand against a "journalists' closed shop" (June 4), I should like to point out that I have not joined the Institute of Journalists; the non-UCU professional negotiating rights, whose aims are as mine, to protect the freedom of the press, have been closed as NUJ closed shop, and incidentally the freedom of the individual.

The article has resulted in letters to me from all corners of the country, from the very people of English and Welsh spoken regions as G. K. Chesterton has it, whose rights I am espousing. Their heart-warming support has made it much easier to cope with the difficulties of crossing the picket lines this

These pickets are in fact victimizing ordinary folk unconnected with the dispute: millmen, vending machine men, news vendors at their streetside stands, van drivers, and even one poor soul who had only parked his car behind the building.

Another interesting letter came from Mr Leslie McClean, a Member of Honour of the NUJ and former hon secretary of Central London, in which he gives me further concrete evidence of the union's attempts to distort or slant the news. Once he was a staunch supporter of the closed shop policy, but has changed his mind due to "power being placed in the hands of those who do not share the old fashioned Libertarian ideals: a newspaper man has no politics and no religion".

With him I am in full agreement.
Papers should record history, not
invent it. My thanks to him and
all the others who took the trouble
to write.
I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOSEPHINE KIRK SMITH,
Sub-editor,
Darlington and Stockton Times,
Priestgate,
Darlington,
co Durham.

From Mr A. R. Ritchie
Sir, It was, of course, inevitable that Mr David Rennels would bow to pressure from the media and the persistence of Mr Jack Ashley and would recommend payment of compensation to the parents of vaccine-damaged children—though, as you pointed out in today's leading article (June 15), the prospect of compensation in the event of damage from vaccination seems scarcely likely to encourage parents to submit their children to it.

One could also have predicted that the decision would be hailed by Mr Ashley as "A victory for common sense". I wonder. In establishing the principle that government bears the responsibility for damage arising from compliance with its official recommendations—in this case those of public health authorities—a far-reaching precedent seems to have been set.

I am sure that A. P. Herbert could have produced a complete series of Misleading Cases based on this situation: but perhaps a very simple application may serve to illustrate the possibility. Considerable public money has been spent over the past few years on the exhortations of Mr Jimmy Seville to us to "Chunk, click, every trip". Since even the Automobile Association admit that there is some economic advantage in not actually strapping in by the wearing of car seat belts, it would be interesting to consider the Government's reaction to a claim for damages by an individual or his dependants arising from his having failed to strap in by a greater publicity to take a course of action which has resulted in detriment to him.

The situation becomes, needless to say, even more thought-provoking should the wearing of car seat belts become compulsory by law; would the Government consider itself responsible for compensation for damages arising from the results of its own legislation?

Yours faithfully,

A. R. RITCHIE,
71 Stock Road,
Billerica,
Essex.
June 15.

From Mr Peter Johns
Sir, I see that the Post Office has issued a stamp to commemorate a rise in postal rates during the Jubilee celebrations.
Yours faithfully,
PETER JOHNS,
4a Chaseville Parade,
Chaseville Park Road, N.21
June 17.

From Mr Julian Amery, MP for Brighton Pavilion (Conservative): Sir, The Commonwealth Conference communiqué endorsed the guerrilla struggle in Indonesia and described it as complementary to other efforts aimed at a settlement. Mr Callaghan, at the subsequent press conference, seemed to confirm this, though later (June 16) he back tracked a little. Before the Government finally commits Britain to co-belligerence with the United States President and the Patriotic Front in their war against the Smith regime perhaps we should try to measure the possible consequences.

Would the Government's Information Services and our diplomatic representatives in Africa be asked to defend the terrorist operations of the Patriotic Front? Would our Intelligence Services support these operations? Would we seek to co-ordinate our efforts with those of our own political initiatives? Would we provide economic aid to the Patriotic Front? Would we accede to requests for specialist equipment and personnel? Would we be taking in mind President Nyere's view that only active Western support of the Patriotic Front could counter balance Soviet influence in the Congo? Africa is a continent that we would soon become allies of the pro-Soviet Patriotic Front, the People's Republic of Mozambique and of Zambia in their war against

the South's regime. But the British Government's policy against people of British descent, most of whom have served in the armed forces in Britain and many of whom have served in Britain's armed forces, would be to embark on a civil war. How would this affect the morale of our armed forces and the morale of our government? What would be the repercussions on race relations in Britain? How deep would be the wound inflicted on our national unity? It is very hard to localize a civil war. Are we sure that the Government support of terrorism in Southern Africa would not lead to a civil war being spread in kind over here?

I say nothing here of the disastrous consequences for the West that could follow from the kind of surrender to the Patriotic Front that the Government seem ready to contemplate. And I fully recognize how difficult it will be for Mr Callaghan to withdraw from the brink to which he has been led. But an effort to withdraw must be made if we are to avoid a tragic division of Britain itself.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN AMERY,
112 Eaton Square, S.W.1.
June 17.

From Mr Michael Stephen
Sir, The recent and long delayed condemnation of President Amin by the Commonwealth Conference is probably well deserved, and perhaps the international community should in future be less reluctant to censure those national governments who rule in violation of human rights or of the principles of natural justice.

It is however disquieting to notice that there is very little regard among international institutions themselves for the principles of natural justice. Amin was in effect condemned on the basis of newspaper and television stories and other forms of secondhand evidence and on some rather doubtful semi-official reports. More important, he was denied the right to attend the conference in order to defend himself; a right which is accorded to the meanest criminal in any civilized legal system.

From Lord Longford
Sir, I note with interest the correspondence in your columns about the exclusion of young homeless people from the Housing (Homeless Persons) Bill which is at present before Parliament. As someone who has long been personally concerned with these unfortunate young people through my involvement with New Horizon Youth Centre in the West End of London, I feel particularly strongly that Govern-

The workers at New Horizon often spend weeks trying to help the young people they see to find what may, in the end, be only temporary hostel accommodation. They often find that, despite their encouragement, these youngsters' physical and mental condition has deteriorated by the time they are fixed up, because of the effort of day to day survival coupled with trying to find jobs and accommodation in a situation of considerable shortage.

Later, this shortage has become more severe and increasingly these teenagers are having to use the night shelters and lodging

Nuclear waste

From Mr J. H. E. Craster

Sir, The article today (June 8) by your Science Correspondent dealing with the disposal of nuclear waste prompts me to ask whether it would be out of the question to return the more dangerous substances to outer space.

I have no means of telling how the cost of a rocket capable of carrying these loads beyond the earth's gravity would compare with that of digging deep concrete bunkers, but such rockets would need no elaborate and expensive guidance systems nor would they carry a weighty load of scientific instruments.

Certainly in Northumberland, where our border hills are threatened, we should be grateful for an alternative solution.
Yours truly,
J. H. E. CRASTER,
Craster Tower,
Alnwick,
Northumberland.
June 8.

From Mr Andrew Rayment
Sir, Despite the attractive self-deprecation of his title, Christopher Logue ("Selfrighteous Rhyme", June 4) is not fully just to the intentions of W. H. Auden, whose famous ethical imperative, "We

From Mr George Wunsbrough
Sir, May I be so bold as to put forward an alternative view about our economic affairs since we joined the Common Market to that propounded by Lord Kaldor and Professor R. R. Neild (letter of June 1973)

Since Mr Heath's White Paper of July 1971 the world's economy has been radically changed by the Opec increase of oil prices. The principal effect of the enormous increase in real income thereby achieved by oil exporting countries has been a corresponding fall in the real income of the rest of the world. In this country the burden of the reduction has been distributed between different sections of the community, by the interplay of various factors, chiefly the general fall in the purchasing power of the pound, the strength of the trade unions in fighting for increases in wages to 'compensate, and the increase in rates of interest. These factors have had important effects such as the effects on differentials, the most important part of the burden has been met by a sharp decrease in the real net income of the manufacturing sector, the community and a decrease in industrial profits.

In other countries, chiefly of the Common Market, the burden of the tax has been shifted to the consumer more rapidly than in this country (except perhaps in agriculture). In this country, the fall in industrial profits has reduced *certain* *the* taxability, and probably also the ability, of the firms to pay it. In view to improving profitability: and an important component must have been the reduced confidence in expanding markets at home, offset by expectation of more rewarding export markets.

The rise in unemployment must be distributed largely to the effective resistance of Labour to a reduction of standards of living—in other countries, rising productivity, but not, more or less, the burden on Labour.

The reduction of the real net income of the wealthier sections of the community has reduced incentive and probably reduced also effectiveness of management. The mergers which are partly due to these changes may well have reduced productivity in many cases. Bargaining has been affected by the loss of management. In particular, management has probably fought less hard to limit increases in wages, particularly since both labour and management have come to realize how much the bargaining power of labour is fortified by PAYE and welfare benefits which are the real cost of other industrial strikes or other industrial action.

Is not this syndrome of the effects on our economy of Opec's actions more important than the effect of our joining EEC?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE WANSBROUGH,
Uddimore Cottage,
Otterbourne Hill,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
June 16.

From Mrs Marion Oertan
Sir, You report today (June 2) that the Cabinet will consider next month whether to abandon the principle of index-linking for public service pensions. During a period when increases in earnings are (more or less effectively) restrained in the public interest, there is obviously a case to be made for restraining the increase of public service pensions in some similar way.

On the other hand, it must be remembered not only that public servants have been employed upon terms that their pensions will be paid out of the funds under which they have actually made payments to the Government on the understanding that they would secure a pension if they do not die, but also that although public service pensions are "non-contributory" their existence serves to reduce the incentive to work hard and to be paid. And many public servants who enter the service too late to earn the full pension have made contributions to the pension funds (often with great difficulty, particularly in recent years) in order to secure a fuller entitlement to an index-linked pension. A commercial employer would not expect such payments and then decline to honour the terms on which they were made, or to course expose itself to legal action.

It is to be hoped that, in considering the factors mentioned in the first paragraph of this letter, the Cabinier will give full weight to those outlined in the second.

Yours faithfully,
MARION OERTON,
86 Hillway, Highgate, N6.

From Professor H. M. Sinclair
Sir, It would be a pity if erroneous
advice from Dr Missen (Letters,
June 10) discouraged your readers
from eating an admirable substi-
tute for asparagus that was widely
advocated during the First World
War.

After the poisoning of horses that are large quantities of bracken in British Columbia in 1916, it was found that they developed symptoms if they are for a month the daily ration of a horse is made up of three pounds of bracken. In 1945 the toxicity was shown to be caused by an enzyme that destroyed a vitamin (thiamine). This enzyme is of course inactivated by heat, and Mr Jones (like any other eaters of asparagus) is afraid of a small amount of them when "well boiled" (Letters, June 4). Twenty years ago some of a batch of rats fed for 74 days a diet of which a third was dried bracken got tumours, but this is not very interesting.

Young men will be aware that netles sting; but if boiled the young tops make an excellent substitute for spinach. Cooking was an important invention.

Yours, etc,
HUGO STUCLAIR
Athenaeum Club, SW1
June 11.

Scrutiny of Leyland proposals to buy tooling abroad promised

By Edward Townsend

Mr. Huxford, Under-Secretary of State for Industry, has given assurances that the Government will continue to scrutinize at an early stage all proposals from Leyland to buy its tooling from foreign suppliers.

In a letter to the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Staffs (TASS) section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Mr. Huxford makes clear the Department of Industry's determination to give British machine-tool companies an equal chance with overseas manufacturers to tender for Leyland contracts.

The letter comes after a claim earlier this year from TASS that Leyland Cars was attempting to sub-contract "massive amounts" of design work and tooling abroad.

In the latest issue of the TASS journal, it is claimed that British companies have failed totally to keep step with technological advances by their competitors abroad.

"Leyland urgently needs to buy advanced engineering, design and tooling facilities from Western Europe and the United States. Investment funds have already been earmarked for the purpose and it is essential that this decision is confirmed."

The union's own investigation concludes that "Leyland must break its dependence on foreign technology as soon as possible and develop a complete engineering and design facility of its own."

In his letter, Mr. Huxford stresses that the department does not seek to override the commercial judgement which in the end Leyland makes as to its requirements. "Nevertheless we

do get from Leyland its proposals for purchases of equipment in sufficient detail to identify any plans to buy from abroad."

He added that the arrangements had now been extended to cover the purchase of tooling for Leyland's body and assembly plants.

Machine-tool manufacturers issued a warning last week that unless more detailed information about the future needs of Leyland Cars was available there was a strong possibility that the United Kingdom industry would have insufficient capacity and Leyland would be forced to buy abroad.

The Machine Tool Trades Association said it was planning to make further representation to the company through the channels of the machine tool Economic Development Com-

Plessey holds out job prospects to women strikers at Kirkby plant

Moves to help workers after a month-long strike by 200 women at the Plessey telecommunications plant, now shut down at Kirkby, Liverpool, could be the offering.

The women electronics workers have been on strike for five weeks in protest at the company's rationalization plan seeking 1,400 redundancies from Plessey's four factories on Merseyside and the closure of two of them.

Mrs Lily Allen, senior shop steward of the electricians' union and a leader of the protest campaign, said yesterday that she would be putting to a meeting in the factory today the outcome of her latest talks with management.

She said the management had agreed to interview each

of the workers to offer redeployment with equal opportunity either at the Liverpool headquarters plant or at Huyton.

"If the workers agree management will send a minibus to ferry them in parties to headquarters for the interviews. We will continue our occupation, meanwhile, keeping management out of the plant, and the minibus will be hauled at the gates."

"We regard this as a possible breakthrough but it will all hinge on the vote," said Mrs Allen.

The Kirkby plant remains the last protest point after strikes and lockouts which resulted when Plessey announced its rationalization plans.

Unilever will sell 'pocket' terminal unit

By Kenneth Owen

Technology Correspondent
In a further diversification into computer-related markets, the Unilever group is to market in Europe and North America a portable computer terminal developed in Sweden.

Known as the Micromic 445, the calculator-like terminal, which is virtually pocket-sized, has been designed for order-entry and stock-control work.

Unilever believes the unit will be particularly suitable for sales representatives, store managers and warehouse staff, who will use it to exchange information with the head office central computer, via the public telephone system or private lines.

Unilever had been seeking such a device for use by its own companies such as Birds Eye Foods, Van den Berghs & Jurgens and Lever Brothers. In parallel, Unilever's computer Services had been looking for a portable terminal which could capture data at source, for later processing by main computers.

Unilever companies may need about 5,000 Micromic units over the next two or three years, worth about £4m. The outside market is estimated at between £20m and £40m.

Soviet grain imports may bring renewed instability in world price, report says

By Wallace Jackson

Commodities Editor
The Soviet Union is likely to be an important, but erratic, grain importer for the remainder of the decade. This conclusion is reached by Dr D. Gale Johnson, professor of economics at Chicago University, in *The Soviet Impact on World Grain Trade*, published today by the British-North American Committee.

Dr Johnson expects that nearly 60 per cent of Soviet grain imports will come from the United States and will amount to an average annual import figure of between 11 million and 15 million tonnes.

He says that this, in certain circumstances, could lead to renewed price instability in world grain markets which, in turn, could affect consumer and pro-

ducer alike and be particularly damaging to urban populations in developing countries which import grain.

Examining the wider impact of changes in Soviet agriculture and its performance since 1950, Dr Johnson points out that small plot cultivation by workers accounts for 3 per cent of the total sown area yet provides 30 per cent of the gross agricultural output.

He says that one-third of Soviet meat and milk has been produced in the private sector as well as two-thirds of fruit and vegetables.

Up to the death of Stalin in 1953, the Soviet Union was a net exporter of grain. In the 1950s and 1960s imports were permitted for human consumption, but livestock herds—a

major consumer of grain—were reduced substantially.

In the 1970s a new policy emerged, the import of grain to feed expanding livestock and milk production, and it was this that in 1972-73 drove up world prices.

Considering the United States' USSR trade, Dr Johnson says that in October, 1975, and the Soviet Five Year Plan 1976-80, Dr Johnson concludes that

Soviet grain imports will average 15 million tonnes and suggests that the currency requirement for this (some £1,111m) will be found at the expense of imports of advanced technology and capital equipment from the West.

"The Soviet Impact on World Grain Trade," by Dr D. Gale Johnson, British-North American Committee, £1.75.

6-point cure urged for alcoholism

While alcoholism is increasing among the British workforce, few companies have recognized it as an illness and suggest that the current policies of prevention and cure. This is the main conclusion in a series of papers published as a report by the Alcohol Education Centre.

The report deliberately declines to quantify how much alcoholism is costing companies or the country, but it asserts that its elimination, apart from reducing medical expenditure for those affected, would undoubtedly improve the efficiency of a business.

All companies, says the report, should realize that the alcoholism exists and should produce programmes of prevention and cure from which no one, from the chairman downwards, should be exempt.

It suggests a six-point frame, which has been "carefully" designed as a guide, while undergoing treatment, considered to be on sick leave and entitled to whatever sick benefits the company offers.

His job would also be held open for his return unless disciplinary matters have been involved.

No disciplinary action should be taken unless it is clear the individual concerned is incapable of responding to treatment or refuses advice.

"Alcoholism and Industry," Alcohol Education Centre, Mansfield Hospital, Mansfield, £2.75 plus 30p post and package.

Ministerial help sought in plant

The Scottish Ministers of State will be asked tomorrow to intervene in the planned closure of the Glenfield hydraulic engineering plant in Kilmarnock.

More than 1,000 jobs are threatened following the announcement last week by the British firm, UKI, that money was available to meet increasing losses at the plant and as a result they are pulling out next week.

Yesterday Mr William Ross, the local MP, discussed the crisis with representatives of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and representatives of the local district council and Strathclyde Regional Council.

Tannery closure could be disaster for town

Industry in the Region

In many industrial areas, chastened by big plant closures and large scale redundancies, news of a possible industrial shutdown and the loss of some 235 jobs would be unlikely to cause much of a stir. But such things are relative and in Milion, on the Cumbrian coast, the threat of job losses on a scale that would by far outstrip the worst standards be modest, represents a major disaster.

Milion, which is part of the Furness Development Area and a curiously isolated industrial centre on the fringe of the Lake District, already has 11.7 per cent unemployment. If West Coast Tanneries, now in the hands of a receiver appointed by its bankers, is forced to close, the fresh redundancies will take the jobless total to about 19 per cent and make Milion the worst unemployment black spot in England.

The Milion tannery has full order books to carry it over the

next few months. It produces high grade leathers for shoe uppers and exports about 25 million pairs of shoes to countries that include Russia.

It also has a £360,000 bank overdraft.

Troubles beset the tannery around the start of this year. Some workers lost their jobs in "slimming down" operation and further redundancies were avoided through a temporary employment subsidy from the Government.

Recently the company went to the Department of Industry for a £350,000 loan, but the application was turned down and the bank stepped in and appointed its receiver. Now, after an investigation of the tannery's affairs, Mr Peter Richardson, the receiver, has

put the business on the market. The remaining 235 jobs, therefore, still hang in the balance.

It may all seem like a fairly small storm in a dry landscape. However West Coast Tanneries' future—and the Government's attitude towards it—has become not only a matter of crucial importance to Milion's industrial prospects but also something of a cause célèbre as far as a large and influential sector of the industry is concerned.

Whitehall's refusal of a loan comes at a time when the Government, through the National Enterprise Board, is mounting a £3m support programme for Barrow, Heyburn, the country's largest tannery conglomerate, which has been busy taking over a great many small tanneries.


Many of the industry's leaders believed that overall help for the industry would have been more appropriate and that the NEB involvement in the Barrow Heyburn group which, in turnover terms, represents between 65 and 75 per cent of the industry could have been more effective in other sectors—perhaps causing as many, or more, redundancies than were threatened within Barrow Heyburn before its deal with the NEB.

Milion itself certainly has reason to feel upset over what it sees as a lack of interest in its plight on the part of the Government.

The town has had more than its fair share of industrial knockouts in recent years, including the closure of its major industry, the ironworks and, subsequently, another major employer, Sealand Hoverscraft.

R. W. Shakespeare

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75,000 sq. ft.

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CBI guide for closer links with managers and staff

The Confederation of British Industry is attempting to improve the communication between company managements and employees, following research which showed that both employers and managers were relatively ill-informed.

A study conducted last year established two main conclusions: while the attitude of most employees was favourable towards the free market economy, many of them lacked knowledge and wanted more information from management.

Too many managers also were ill-informed, poorly motivated, and therefore not equipped to meet this need.

Now the CBI has followed these findings with the publication of a guide to effective company communication. It has been produced by the confederation's recently-formed Employee Communication Unit.

The guide discusses the type of information which needs to be communicated, and how best this can be done.

Mr John Methven, Director-General of the CBI, said: "While managers in industry are more concerned with legislation, democracy is useful work at company level."

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Business appointments

New managing directors for Ransome Hoffmann Pollard

Mr W. H. Holmes, Mr R. F. Morgan and Mr I. B. Owen have become managing directors of Ransome Hoffmann Pollard, Mr R. Charlton, group secretary, joins the board.

Sir Charles Troughton has joined the board of William Collins and Sons (Printing).

Mr J. M. Webster has gone on to the board of Pifco Holdings. Mr Don James has been promoted to managing director of Pyrene Chemical Services.

Mr T. F. Bell and Mr P. Benwell have been made directors of Bland Payne (UK).

Mr Langstaff becomes managing director of The Crestall Manufacturing Company. Mr Colin Elder is resigning from the H. Erben board.

Mr Derek Kimber, chairman of Austin and Pickering, is to succeed Admiral Sir Horace Law as president of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects.

Mr R. D. Combe, managing director of James Shipstone & Sons, has additionally been named chairman in succession to Mr R. H. A. Pykett.

Mr E. Hanks, Mr R. B. Hunt and Mr J. Brady have been elected directors of the Exchange.

Mr Remington Chesser has been made deputy managing director of Evans Brothers.

Mr R. M. Booth is to become a proprietor of Reddick Stirling Grumbar.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Advanced transport: turning ideas into salable products

From Mr M. J. Platts

Sir, Kenneth Owen's article of June 10 seems to recall the white-hot days when developments in technology could be discussed without reference either to energy consumption or to economics.

The first phase in developing a new technology is always very exciting. The basic concepts are being explored to see whether they work or not. This is research, and dramatic new inventions and discoveries arise. But to make it from the laboratory to reality, an idea has to pass technical and economic hurdles. It must be engineered and the price must be right. That is development, and it is the most difficult.

Criticism, change, when research ends and serious development begins. What established Britain's Tracked Hovercraft in American eyes was its track design. In any transport system, the track costs much more than the vehicle and the key to economic success is low track cost.

The British track was about a third of the cost of its rivals, leading up to the new Paris-Lyon railway now under construction. Similar lines are being built between Rome and Florence, Stuttgart and Mannheim and elsewhere in Europe. Such developments are, however, unlikely in Great Britain, where for conventional or advanced tracks, because of conditions are different.

Whereas the French railway has become saturated by increasing traffic and would need to be duplicated anyway, no British main line is overburdened; indeed we have closed many lines, and the Great Central and Derby to Manchester, on grounds of excess capacity.

From Mr R. Calvert
Sir, If it is how more than 20 years since a French railway train attained a speed of 325 km/h pulled by a standard electric locomotive with altered gearing and boosted power supply. Speeds of over 300 km/h were run almost daily in the 1950s, leading up to the new Paris-Lyon railway now under construction. Similar lines are being built between Rome and Florence, Stuttgart and Mannheim and elsewhere in Europe.

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From Mr D. R. Winch

Sir, Your Financial Editor, in "The Question of When to Defeat" (June 8) suggests that the case for showing tax bills as they fall payable is powerful. So it may be, but it is unanswerable. I suggest the answer falls into three major parts.

First, the accountancy profession has already recognized the increasing attention focused on cash flows by the users of published accounts. Their response is evidenced by statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 10: SSAP 10 requires a funds (i.e. cash flow) statement to be incorporated in the audited accounts of all companies with a turnover in excess of £25,000.

This new measure does show, after all, the amount paid in the year (if any). The information is therefore available for those who seek it.

Secondly, its adoption of a cash basis for taxation in the 1970s, and the fact that it will be difficult to ignore the effect of the difference in approach to the calculation of profit between the taxman on the one hand and the financial accountants (and investors) on the other.

Thirdly, such a system would run counter to the fundamental accounting concept that relevant costs and revenues should be matched with one another.

The new proposals on deferred taxation set out in Exposure Draft No. 19 seek to work within the established accounting concepts by charging to the profit and loss account the expense of the period between now and September, in view of the volume of criticism provoked by previous proposals on deferred taxation dating back to ED 11 (March 1974), and including the proposals for deferred taxation in current cost accounts which were a feature of ED 18 (and which are similar to the ED 19 proposals applicable to historical cost accounts during the 1970s).

By your editorial the ED 19 will go through "on the nod" appears premature. Yours faithfully, DAVID R. WINCH, 9 Grosvenor Road, Liverpool L17 2AN, June 8.

From Sir Charles Fringle

Sir, I have read with some disappointment the letter in your columns from Mr Arthur Palmer (June 13) in which he complains that his letter, written in 1974, is being treated as a public inquiry into the engineering profession within the profession itself.

I am sorry that he apparently does not read your correspondence columns. If so, he might have read my letter which you published on March 18, 1977. I then said—and my views have not changed—that the engineering profession is better served by a public inquiry into the engineering profession within the profession itself.

I am sure that he has read your letter, but he has not read my letter. I then said—and my views have not changed—that the engineering profession is better served by a public inquiry into the engineering profession within the profession itself.

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From Mr R. J. Heath-Bullock

Sir, How very true are the suggestions of "Lady Robson" in your paper on June 1, exhorting the Treasury and the Bank of England to revive the sterling rate of exchange to some where near its 1967 level.

Those of us in the antique and fine art world are regularly criticised for the drain we allow of our country's heritage. This is totally unfair as nothing gives an English antique dealer more pleasure than to place his stock in a family home in this country.

However since the collapse of sterling in 1967, the influx of buyers from overseas has continued unabated but not for the right reasons. To come to this country to enhance your collection is one thing, but simply to come as if to a liquidation sale for the bargains being offered is another. It is now necessary to sell three items to raise the monetary equivalent of one pre-1967 item, leaving aside the fact of inflation which is merely relative.

be followed by what... more basic research on the next new idea?

It is true, as Kenneth Owen says, that Britain needs to develop salable technology. But develop is the operative word. The end-product of basic research is not in itself salable. What is needed is the determination to make a salable product, coupled with sufficient awareness to know what the right product is for the energy-conscious eighties, nineties and later.

Yours faithfully, JIM PLATTS, 100, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, June 14.

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A more pressing problem

our research teams to lay out is to find an alternative to the overburdened motorway. Already the M1 is at its working capacity and the proposed Oxford-Birmingham motorway is only thinly disguised as a dual route, bitterly opposed those who would find it selves close to it. Work car out in West Germany 15 y ago indicated that, given main minimum traffic dens and travel distances, it w be cheaper to ferry road a "piggyback" in cph trains on a new purp built railway than to build motorways and run them their own wheels, and without counting the cost-f fit advantage of doubling speed.

In a recent study, Map plan, the European U of Railways (UIC) envis new and adapted railway cities with a total gauge metres wide by 4.5 m high (slightly larger than present) which could pass conventional trains and piggyback trains. It would be profitable to investigate if of this kind within the B-c country, then to worry ab levitation and linear mo which have been with us more than 60 years (see Times, May 13, 1974, and 14 when Mr Winston Churchill was given a "demonstration" without getting off ground).

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IS TO THE EDITOR
Transport: L...
able product

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Deciding where the BP shares will go

A dramatic stock market reversal and given the current political climate it cannot be entirely ruled out that the public of the 66.78m shares successfully underwritten Tuesday should go equally well, informed guesses from within the camp suggest that the parity (£3 is due immediately and £5.45p. number 6) could be as much as three or four times.

An American banking syndicate due a week today whether to commit buying 25 per cent of the whole of the United States investors, decision is clearly going to be that the Bank of England's allotment which will announce the basis of shortly after a deal has or has not with the Americans.

have to take into account three classes of preferential application pension funds, of which



Lord Steel, chairman of BP

£65,000; BP employees of whom a 78,000; and sub-underwriters who ready applied for preferential on in respect of 28 million shares, or 10 per cent of the entire offer. Moreover, because of the inclusion of occupational pension funds and BP employees' preferential category, one may reasonably assume that the Government intends to get a fair slice of the offer. They should not be put off by huge institutional interest in this bid of the Atlantic. The critical problem of allotment is really the unique pattern of preference issue. Had this been an issue by the Stock Exchange rules would have preferred status to shareholders.

ance for smaller companies

many thousands of smaller business in Britain given a fair crack of the financial community? In its view the Wilson Committee Finance Industry (FFI)—15 per cent-owned by the banks and 85 per cent by the banks and which services smaller businesses through its ICFC subsidiary—is that the answer is an emphatic yes. But the external financial needs of companies are, of course, met by banks themselves. But the provision of straight debt, although if their lending resembles equity in name, the true equity small companies to look to the rather less well-known beyond the leasars. In fact, recent years have produced an increasing number of doors at which the company can knock both for equity and for debt. The Finance Corporation for Industry (FCI) being one that has opened to the public and has a range of services. Indeed, FCI, with its clearing offices, regional offices and advisers, has over 300 companies annually, of whom 15,000 to 20,000 plus. Its views on the provision of finance to small business—and indeed for the Finance Corporation for Industry clients too—FFI is hardly original. no shortage of available investment, merely industry's reluctance to give the recent state of the market, in addition to suggesting that a much

and BP employees. But this is no ordinary issue, and since preference ranges as far and wide as marketing and political needs dictated, the Bank's allotment committee will need to tread very carefully and satisfy as many small investors as possible if it is to avoid a protracted post-mortem on the inequity of City privilege.

But is the offer attractive anyway? There are two views one can take of BP. The uncharitable one is that it has extremely high borrowings reflecting the heavy investment it has made in the North Sea and Alaska, benefits from which are only just beginning to come through; being an oil major it is more than usually vulnerable to political factors; there is no sign of a forecast in the prospectus (although of course, BP is not making the offer) and its shares yield only 3.6 per cent at the offer price, against around 4.0 per cent from Shell Transport which in p/e ratio terms, too, is more attractive than BP.

The other view—and the one which should prevail—is that while BP may remain fairly highly geared, given its financing commitments over the next few years, the two huge projects now under way, the North Sea and Alaska, should generate enormous cash-flow over the next decade.

Attributable earnings between now and 1980 should triple, and this from oil in non-Opec areas, which while mirroring Opec pricing policies, is the sort of oil that Americans particularly like.

Moreover, BP recognizes its yield advantage. Just before the offer was made public it applied to the Treasury for permission to increase its dividend by 50 per cent, and while it was turned down, it has (in line with Shell, incidentally) decided to reserve the difference between the 1977 dividend and the intended increase so that a special payment can be made to shareholders once dividend restraint is removed.

That could be next year, which would compensate for the fact that non-American subscribers will not get the 10.6p a share interim dividend. Meanwhile, they will have an opportunity to apply for BP shares at a near-6 per cent discount to the market price (89p on Friday) and they will not have to pay commission costs or stamp duty.

Moreover, the partly-paid offer allows investors an option until December, and a highly geared one, too. If, for instance, BP's old shares reached £10 in the meantime, which given expected American interest in the stock is not inconceivable, there would be a profit of around 50 per cent to be taken on the partly-paid.

So, trust the Post-Office's claims, add a day for safety and send your applications on Wednesday, first class, to arrive by Friday morning.

reduced rate of inflation and considerably lower interest rates should top the list of national economic priorities, FFI also says that its own fund-raising could be helped by two relatively small changes.

One would be for the costs of loan stock issues (including discounts) to be made tax allowable. The other would be for the loan stock issues to be treated on the same basis as gifts for capital gains tax purposes. Although FFI does not spell it out at this stage, it clearly does not favour suggestions in other evidence that it be absorbed by a



Lord Seebohm, chairman of Finance for Industry

much larger industrial financing organization. Nor does it favour any general introduction of government-subsidized interest rates.

Apart from the danger that such subsidies would increasingly carry political strings, Lord Seebohm, the FFI chairman, feels that they would only serve to encourage the survival of the weak rather than the development of the strong.

Credit is seldom given where credit is due. Since the Bank of England has been roundly abused here and elsewhere for failing to use its resources to encourage discussion of economic policy in general, and monetary policy, in particular, it needs to be said that the "assessment" section of its latest Quarterly Bulletin was a most welcome development.

In the past the strong desire not to say anything that could even by implication be considered controversial (and thus upset the all-important relationship of confidence and trust between the Governor and the Chancellor of the day), combined with an equally strong embargo on saying anything that could by any stretch be considered price sensitive in financial markets, has resulted in a product of quite exceptional blandness.

Worse, such minor forays into opinion as have been allowed have been for the same reasons confined almost exclusively to topics like government spending or prices and incomes policy, for which the Bank is not directly responsible and have avoided money, for which it is.

It is devoutly to be hoped that this tentative first step, concerned with a discussion of how best to implement

monetary policy under existing constraints, will lead to wider ranging and even more adventurous experiments. It would be a grave disservice to intelligent public discussion if ministers or the Treasury caused the Bank to draw back from the path to which it has now tentatively set its foot.

For the fact is that, for all the profound scepticism about the importance of monetary policy among those concerned with economics at the Bank, policy is being directed for better or for worse for the moment according to monetary measurements and standards. In such circumstances monetary policy is a discussion of monetary and monetary economics is required.

Speeches by the Governor himself may be appropriate in this context, though, his range is inevitably and rightly limited by the fact that his views thus publicly expressed will inevitably be taken as a statement of official policy. But by using the Bulletin, or by sponsoring debate and publishing the results, the quasi-autonomous Bank has a unique position, so far unexploited.

So much for the bouquets. Now for some criticisms. In suggesting that the purpose is to stimulate discussion of monetary policy, the introduction to

Hugh Stephenson

A bouquet for the Bank

this section of the Bulletin's assessment goes rather further than the assessment itself. For the words are confined almost wholly to issues arising from the mechanical control of already announced monetary aggregates and to one-sided defence of the way in which these things are now being handled.

Stockbrokers, W. Greenwell & Co, whose own bulletin published today is the first to take up the Bank's invitation to enter into debate, are remarkably restrained in not pointing out that the Bulletin marks an almost total official conversion to the views they themselves expressed during 1976, when they were resisted or ignored at official level.

In particular, it is welcome, though belated, that the authorities have come to accept that the announcement of monetary targets, and the pursuit of an active policy in the gilt-edged market, far from creating disorder in the market and increasing the cost of servicing the National Debt under conditions of present monetary policy actually increases the forces for stability in the system.

Further, where the Bulletin understandably argues that from an operational point of view, it is often difficult to distinguish between erratic fluctuations and changes in trends

until it is too late, it is being more than a little self-justification in relation to the events of last summer. Then there was a clear operational indicator to hand, namely that for months there were no net sales of government stock, which led to the sudden expansion of the money supply and the autumn financial crisis.

This time, where the danger is of excessive sales and an excessive contraction of the money stock, it is to be hoped that the necessary compensating action will be taken sooner.

Meanwhile, to take up suggestions made by Greenwell last year and tentatively repeated by the Bank now, it is clearly important that if future monetary policy should be expressed in terms of targets for several measures of the money stock and credit expansion, that the targets should be in terms of ranges; and that they should be rolling targets revised from time to time, not targets expressed for fixed calendar periods.

The idea that monetary policy should be tied to one target figure for one particular measure is about as sensible as expecting a medical man to prescribe a course of treatment on the basis of the patient's temperature alone, without taking the pulse or looking at the colour of the tongue or adjusting to the response over time.

Substitute tobacco: who will be the winners when the smoke clears?

From the beginning of next month British smokers will have the first time have the opportunity to try for themselves cigarettes containing the so-called "safer" substitute tobacco.

The three big British cigarette manufacturers each plan to have brands on sale from July 1. This will be three months after non-tobacco smoking substances were given qualified clearance by the Government's independent Scientific Committee on Smoking and Health, under the chairmanship of Dr Robert Hunter.

The launches are a landmark in a search for a less harmful substitute for tobacco which has spanned more than 20 years and cost the industry alone an estimated £40m in research and development costs. For, in the final analysis, the eventual success or failure

tobacco. However, the acceptability of cigarettes to smokers depends mainly on flavour and smoothness, and the substances must be blended with tobacco to give a "satisfying" smoke.

There have been various tests, and more will follow, to find the right proportion. But the mix for which most tobacco manufacturers have opted is 25 per cent of substitute to 75 per cent of tobacco.

The problem with this is, as the chart shows, that it does not reduce the tar and nicotine yields by more than can be already achieved by newly developed filtration and blending techniques. Some conventional low tar cigarettes, notably Embassy Ultra Mild, Silk Cut Extra Mild and Player's Mild de Luxe, have tar yields of less than 4 milligrams (mg) per cigarette, and nicotine yields of less than 0.3 mg, which is better than most of the new brands containing substitutes.

The outstanding exception is Gallaher's Silk Cut Ultra Mild, which with 2.8 mg has the lowest nicotine yields of anything at present on the market. Gallaher has started the other manufacturers by opting for a 40 per cent mixture of substitute for this brand, but has hedged its bets by producing two others containing only 25 per cent of substitute.

Novelty and the heavy barrage of advertising and publicity will no doubt boost initial sales, but some cigarette manufacturers privately express doubts as to how successful the first generation of brands containing tobacco substitute will be.

Rothmans, for instance, which has had more practical experience of marketing substitute brands than the other tobacco companies, has a more optimistic view. A Peer brand cigarette containing substitutes has been put on the market in Germany by Rothmans International, but was withdrawn, and in Switzerland, which in general has the most health-conscious smokers, the same brand has had only a very modest success.

A number of factors could, however, brighten the long-term outlook for substitutes. A change in the taxation structure in their favour could bring immediate benefits. Secondly, the use of substitutes, together with new freedom to add flavourings, gives the cigarette manufacturers more flexibility in eventually reducing tar and nicotine levels with less loss of flavour.

The manufacturers have too much at stake to give up the

TOBACCO SUBSTITUTE BRANDS						
Manufacturer	Substance	Brand Name	Tar mg	Nicotine mg	Recommended Selling Price	
Gallaher	25% Cytrel	Silk Cut King Size	7.5	0.6	55p	
Gallaher	40% Cytrel	Silk Cut Ultra Mild	2.8	0.2	55p	
Gallaher	25% Cytrel	Peer Special Mild	7.5	0.5	47p	
Rothmans International	25% Cytrel	Peer Special Mild	13-15	0.8-1.0	52p	
Rothmans International	25% Cytrel	Peer Special Extra Mild	7-9	0.5-0.7	52p	
W.D. & H.O. Wills	25% NSM	Embassy Premier	9.5	0.7	51p	
W.D. & H.O. Wills	25% NSM	Embassy Premier	9.5	0.7	55p	
W.D. & H.O. Wills	25% NSM	President King	15.5	1.1	55p	
John Player & Sons	25% NSM	John Player King Size with NSM	9.0	0.7-0.8	55p	
John Player & Sons	25% NSM	Player's No 6	9.0	0.7-0.8	47p	
John Player & Sons	25% NSM	Player's No 10	9.0	0.7-0.8	44p	

NS: Existing conventional cigarettes in the "Low tar" category contain tar yields of between 4 milligrams (mg) and 9 mg per cigarette and nicotine yields between less than 0.3 mg and 0.8 mg.

concept of substitutes easily.

The most deeply involved is Imperial Tobacco—not surprisingly, since its John Player & Sons and W.D. & H.O. Wills subsidiaries account for more than 60 per cent of present cigarette sales.

Imperial, which has linked with ICI in a joint company producing NSM (New Smoking Material) brand substitute, has invested £14m in a purpose-built factory. The plant, at Ardeer in Scotland, is designed to be able to produce 15,000 tonnes of the material a year, roughly equivalent to 15 per cent of all the tobacco used for cigarettes in the United Kingdom at present.

However, the company's outlay on substitute tobacco extends far beyond this. Research and development, some of which was requested by the Hunter Committee during its four years of deliberations, has not been cheap.

Spending by the tobacco manufacturers through the industry's Tobacco Research Council, mainly on research

into the biological and pharmacological effects of tobacco and tobacco smoke, has amounted to about £10m since 1963. Of this, Imperial Tobacco estimates that it has contributed about £5m. Imperial also spends about £4m a year on research on its own account, of which about £2m is in health-related.

The other manufacturers, Gallaher and Carstairs Rothmans, have spent smaller, but still large, sums on research, but unlike Imperial are not directly involved in manufacturing. Both companies take their supplies of Cytrel, the rival substitute material to NSM, from the American Celanese Corporation.

An evaluation of the material has been carried out by a consortium consisting of the two cigarette producers and Celanese.

Both NSM and Cytrel are made from modified cellulose with wood pulp as the basic raw material. They are the two survivors of several contenders, the rest of which gave up

on the long road to the tobaccoists' shelves.

The best known of the participants which did not make the finishing post is probably Courtauld's "Tabelle" brand substitute, which got as far as field testing in cigarettes under the Player brand name.

Courtauld's spent about £1m on developing Tabelle but decided last August not to go ahead because of the extra cost, estimated at between £2m and £3m, which would be incurred in meeting the Hunter Committee's requirements.

NSM and Cytrel are the first tobacco substitutes to be widely marketed alongside traditional cigarettes and the signs so far are that competition between the various manufacturers will be fierce. Each of the three cigarette companies, with Gallaher leading the way, have been advertising ahead of the launch date and are expected to intensify their activities once the brands appear.

However, while both substances have been cleared for restricted use by the Hunter Committee they have a long way to go before gaining full acceptance. The laboratory of the Government Chemist is to monitor the composition of each new cigarette which is put on the market.

Medical attitudes which remain lukewarm and are far from giving an open endorsement, are best summed up by Dr Hunter, who says that the evidence collected by his committee indicates that substitute tobaccos are "no more damaging" to health than ordinary tobacco and that they "might" lead to making smoking less harmful.

The launches are not only a landmark for cigarette makers in Britain but internationally as well. Work on tobacco substitutes abroad was virtually halted until the result of the Hunter Committee's painstaking and thorough examination was known. All eyes in the cigarette-making trade are now on Britain to see how the brands work in practice.

Patricia Tisdall

Business Diary in Europe: No place like home...

North of British recruits European Commission for EEC institutions was spotlighted at the Euro-Parliament last week. But other Tugendhat, the sinner responsible for matters, was unable to any more light on the for this phenomenon's predecessor. That was able only to rather lamely that the taxation of British men, had created a mood of smugly discouraged applicants. Although would be part of the explosion there appear to permanent causes as well as a modest British reputation. Grade A officials at Commission, many of are temporarily second-nation governments are roughly equivalent to administrative grade of civil service. British share at the end of last was 14.3 per cent, which res with a 22 per cent of the Community's population.

contrast Italy, with about me population as Britain, France, with significantly people, accounted for 31.1 per cent 9.7 per cent of officials level. Germany had 30 cent more Grade A officials than Britain, but only 10 per cent more population. discrepancy is even marked at the lower of the Brussels bureaucracy with the result Britons account for no than 8.4 per cent of total staff. The comparison figures for France, Ger-



European Commissioner Christopher Tugendhat: fighting on a rare species in Brussels.

many and Italy are 15.1 per cent, 15.7 and 17. It appears that, despite doom-laden prophecies of the collapse of British society, in-born insularity still makes many Britons reluctant to live and work abroad, even in the foreign language is also an obstacle to entry at certain levels of the Commission, but not the most senior.

Taxi on the rates? The Geneva-based International Road Transport Union, which represents road transport associations and businesses in 80 countries, now says that taxi should qualify for the same tax concessions as public enterprises, including duty free petrol.

King's men Not all the king's men are bankers and businessmen, but the two categories are high on

the list of those named by King Juan Carlos to form part of the newly created Spanish senate.

The 41 royals, who will serve alongside the 206 elected members of the upper house, or senators, include bankers Jaime Carvajal of Banco Urquijo; Alfonso Escamez, of Banco Central; Ferrn Zela, of Banco Exterior de España; Luis de Angulo Montes, of Banco de Granada; and Antonio Pedrol Rius, of the Moroccan Bank for Economic Expansion.

Escamez, president of the Banco Central, said frankly just after he was appointed that he had not expected it. "I am a person who has had to do with the economy, with industry, and I've never taken part in politics."

De Angulo Montes, 66, a member of the Generalissimo's parliament for the past 10 years, has been dean of the Granada bar association since 1955 and is a founder and vice-president of the Banco de Granada.

One of the two women picked by the king for the senate is Gloria Begue, 46, who holds the chair of political economy and public accounting of the Faculty of law at the University of Salamanca. She taught at

the University of Chicago for three years before the Salamanca post and for several years was dean of the Salamanca University law school.

Leading businessmen on the king's list include Manuel Prado, a lawyer and economist and president of Spain's national airline, Iberia, and the Duke of Primo de Rivera, 43-year-old nephew of the founder of the Falange and president of ENDIASA, a food-processing company.

The Czar's gold

Marcel Grizy is taking a particular interest in the state visit to France of the Russian president, Leonid Brezhnev, which begins today.

Grizy is president of his country's Association of Holders of Russian Bonds. He has pointed out in an open letter to the president that 1,500,000 French families lost more than 16,000 gold francs to Czarist Russia.

French investors, Grizy says, subscribed to some 45 bonds between 1863 and 1914, some of which are still listed on the Paris Bourse.

Even with a rate of interest as modest as 4 per cent over the past 60 years the gold-denominated bonds would now add up to 700,000 francs, according to his sums.

John Foster & Son Limited

Spinners and Manufacturers

Comments by the Chairman, Mr. G. F. B. Grant

- The Group's U.K. operation produced a significantly better profit of £434,589.
- Direct and indirect export sales account for over 60% of U.K. turnover.
- The move to the new weaving shed was completed with minimum interruption of production.
- It seems likely that the Group's U.K. operation will in the current year achieve a substantially larger volume of trade and materially better results.

Extracts from Group Accounts

	52 weeks ended 25th Feb. 1977	52 weeks ended 27th Feb. 1976
Turnover	£'000	£'000
Profit before Tax	12,035	9,710
Profit after Tax	408	88
Total Dividend Net	157	1
Earnings per Stock Unit	1.625p	0.8125p
	3.0p	0.6p

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Black Dyke Mills, Queensbury, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD13 1QA.

The British Petroleum Company Limited

(Incorporated in England under the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908. Registered No. 102498)

The Application Lists will open at 10 a.m. on Friday, 24 June 1977, and will close at any time thereafter on the same date. The whole of the issued share capital of The British Petroleum Company Limited ("BP" or "the Company"), including the Ordinary Stock now offered, is listed in London on the Stock Exchange. The information given herein with regard to BP and its subsidiaries ("the BP group" or "the group"), has been supplied by its Directors. The Directors collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of such information and confirm, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of their knowledge and belief there are no other facts the omission of which would make any of such information misleading.

The Offer for Sale constitutes an offering only in the United Kingdom. No person receiving in any other territory a copy of this Offer and/or an Application Form may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him nor should he in any event use such Application Form unless in the relevant territory such an invitation could lawfully be made to him without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the relevant territory in connection therewith, including the obtaining of any government or other consents which may be required or other formalities needing to be observed or transfer or other taxes requiring to be paid in such territory.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND on behalf of THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY Offer for Sale

66,785,591 Ordinary Stock units of £1 each of
The British Petroleum Company Limited
at £8.45 per unit

payable as to: On application £3.00 per unit
On or before 6 December 1977 £5.45 per unit
£8.45 per unit

This Offer has been underwritten by:

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited Robert Fleming & Co. Limited Hambros Bank Limited Hill Samuel & Co. Limited Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

The Offer has been sub-underwritten and applications for investment purposes by or on behalf of sub-underwriters for up to 50% of their commitments will (subject to the amount thereof being notified in writing to the Bank of England, New Issues, not later than 15 June 1977), if lodged with the Bank of England, New Issues, not later than 17 June 1977, be eligible for preferential consideration to that extent and carry, under the terms of the underwriting agreement, a commission of 1% on the full purchase price of the units so applied for.

No allocations will be made until after 9.30 a.m. on Monday, 27 June 1977, and prior to such time the Bank of England may agree with the underwriters that by reason of a material adverse change in relevant conditions the Offer for Sale should not proceed and in that event no allocations will be made and the underwriting agreement will terminate.

The £66,785,591 Ordinary Stock now offered forms part of the holding of HM Government and its sale would reduce the total of the BP Ordinary Stock held by the Government and the Bank of England from 68.3% to 51%. Stock is offered hereunder with the right to all dividends hereafter declared except that HM Treasury will be entitled to retain the interim dividend in respect of the year ending 31 December 1977, which is expected to be paid on 10 November 1977.

A part (estimated at not exceeding 25%) of the Ordinary Stock comprised in this Offer may be withdrawn and sold in North America, if so determined prior to allocations being made under this Offer, and accordingly the right is reserved to reduce *pro rata* the amount of Ordinary Stock to be sold pursuant to this Offer. Particulars of the arrangements made for the purposes of the North American offering are shown under General Information.

Procedure for Applications

Applications must be accompanied by payment of the full amount due on application, namely £3.00 per unit. A separate cheque drawn on a bank in the United Kingdom, made payable to the Bank of England and crossed "Not negotiable—BP Stock" must accompany each application. The right is reserved (1) to present all cheques for payment and to retain Letters of Acceptance and surplus application money pending clearance of the respective applicants' cheques and (2) to reject any application or to accept any application in part only.

Applications must be for 25 units or for 50 units and thereafter must be for the following multiples of units:

Applications for over 50 units and not more than 500 units	in multiples of 50 units
Applications for over 500 units and not more than 2,000 units	in multiples of 100 units
Applications for over 2,000 units and not more than 10,000 units	in multiples of 500 units
Applications for over 10,000 units and not more than 50,000 units	in multiples of 1,000 units
Applications for over 50,000 units	in multiples of 5,000 units

No application for any other number of units will be considered.

Applications, which will be irrevocable until after Monday, 4 July 1977, must be made on the Application Forms provided and completed in accordance with the instructions thereon and should be lodged by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 24 June 1977. Applications should be lodged with the appropriate Receiving Banker by reference to the initial letter of the first-named applicant's surname, or, in the case of a corporation, to the initial letter of its name, as follows:

A - F Barclays Bank (London and International) Limited, New Issues Department, PO Box 123, 2 London Wall Buildings, London EC2P 2BU

G - L Lloyds Bank Limited, Issue Department, 51 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0DA

M - Q Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA

R - Z National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, PO Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD

Special (green) Application Forms are being made available to employees of the BP group (including for this purpose 50% owned UK companies) in the United Kingdom and certain other territories. Special (blue) Application Forms (available on request to the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA or branches) may be used for applications by or on behalf of United Kingdom occupational pension schemes (including insurance company funds related solely to such schemes). Both Forms require a representation that the application is made for investment purposes. It is intended that preferential consideration will be given to applications on these Forms, which must be lodged with the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA. The three classes of application eligible for preferential consideration (including the applications by or on behalf of sub-underwriters previously mentioned) may be dealt with on differing bases, which may not involve any preference of allocation at particular levels.

Commission on Acceptance

A commission of 1.1p per unit will be paid to bankers and stockbrokers in the United Kingdom on acceptances in respect of applications bearing their stamp. This commission will not, however, be paid in respect of the applications by or on behalf of sub-underwriters previously mentioned. Furthermore, no payment will be made to any person who would receive by way of commission a total of less than £10.

Acceptances

Letters of Acceptance will be despatched to successful applicants by post at their risk. If an application is not accepted the amount paid will be returned in full by cheque, and if any application is accepted for fewer units than the number applied for, a cheque for the balance of the amount paid will be sent, in each case through the post at the applicant's risk. No Letter of Acceptance will be posted to an address in North America.

Letters of Acceptance will be renounceable (in accordance with the instructions thereon and subject to payment in due course of the final instalment of £5.45 per unit) until 3 p.m. on 15 December 1977. Default in payment of the final instalment in respect of any Stock comprised in any Letter of Acceptance will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture and the acceptance to cancellation. Interest at a rate of 5% per annum over the Bank of England's Minimum Lending Rate then prevailing may be charged on any overdue amount which may be accepted.

It is expected that The Stock Exchange will authorise dealings to commence in partly paid form shortly after the bases of allocation have been announced. Dealings prior to receipt of Letters of Acceptance will be at the seller's risk. A person dealing before receipt of a Letter of Acceptance must recognise the risk that his application may not have been accepted to the extent anticipated or at all.

Registration

The Ordinary Stock comprised in fully paid Letters of Acceptance will be registered in the names of the persons entitled thereto under the terms of the Letters of Acceptance, but not at any address in North America. HM Treasury will arrange for the payment of stamp duty and stock certificates will be available for issue on 2 February 1978. No stock certificate will be despatched to an address in North America.

U.S.A. and Canada

The Ordinary Stock comprised in this Offer is not being offered hereunder, directly or indirectly, in North America or to North American persons. Applications under this Offer will be accepted only from persons declaring that they are not North American persons and are not acquiring BP Ordinary Stock for the account of any such person and that they have no present intention to sell Stock allocated to them or the Letters of Acceptance representing such Stock in North America or to or for the account of any North American person. Renunciations of Letters of Acceptance will be recognised only if a like declaration is given by or on behalf of the renouncee.

"North American person" herein means any national or resident of the United States or Canada (including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of the United States or Canada or any political subdivision thereof); "United States" means the United States of America, its territories and possessions; and "North America" means the United States and Canada.

HISTORY AND BUSINESS OF BP

The Company was incorporated in England in 1909 and adopted its present name in 1954.

Although since 1914 HM Government has held a substantial shareholding interest, BP has always been managed and operated as a private business enterprise. The Government has recently reaffirmed its intention to maintain its relationship with BP in a way which does not breach the traditional practice of non-intervention in the administration of BP as a commercial concern.

The BP group is the largest industrial concern in the UK, the third largest outside the United States and the eighth largest in the non-communist world, on the basis of 1976 gross sales proceeds. About 78,000 people work for the BP group worldwide. Other companies throughout the world in which BP has a material minority interest employ a further 59,000 people.

The BP group is engaged in all phases of the oil and natural gas industry including exploration, production, shipping, refining, marketing, chemicals and research. The group has pioneered the discovery and development of several of the world's most important oil producing areas from Iran and Iraq to Alaska and the North Sea. The group is exploring in 20 countries.

Most of the group's crude oil is currently obtained in the Middle East and Nigeria, where about 70% of the non-communist world's oil reserves are located. As a result of the uncertainties over the last few years as to the future availability of crude oil to the international oil companies from members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC"), the BP group's exploration and development activities outside the OPEC countries have become increasingly important.

Ownership of BP

The share capital of BP is as follows:

Authorised	Issued
7,250,000	7,232,928
5,500,000	5,473,414
336,518,085	336,518,085
100,731,915	—
500,000,000	392,224,327

Preference and Ordinary Stockholders are entitled to vote at General Meetings and on a poll members are entitled to one vote for every £5 Preference Stock and to two votes for every £1 Ordinary Stock.

Under BP's Articles of Association HM Government has the power to appoint two directors either of whom may veto any resolution of the Board or a committee thereof. The Government has never since such right was conferred intervened in the administration of the Company as a commercial concern and the right to veto a resolution has never been used.

The Government holding of BP Ordinary Stock amounts to £186,092,307 (43.15%). The Bank of England holds £77,817,507 BP Ordinary Stock (20.13%) acquired by it on 23 January 1975 from The Burnham Oil Company, Limited. The validity of this acquisition is currently the subject of litigation. At the time of this transaction assurances were given to the Panel on Take-overs and Mergers ("the Panel") (a) by an undertaking from the Bank that it would not exercise the votes attaching to the BP Ordinary Stock so acquired so long as the Bank and the Government taken together held over 30% of the voting rights and (b) by a statement on behalf of the Government that, while the Bank held any part of such BP Ordinary Stock and its undertaking remained in force, the Government would not exercise a greater proportionate voting power in relation to other BP stockholders than it could have exercised prior to the transaction.

The Government has announced its intention to acquire the Bank of England holding in due course after this Offer and thus increase the Government's holding of Ordinary Stock to 51%. The restrictions mentioned above will remain in force until such purchase, but the Panel has accepted that thereafter the Government will be free to vote the 51% stockholding which it then expects to have. The Panel will not require the Government to make an offer under the City Code to purchase the Ordinary Stock of BP held by the public. In its discussions with the Panel the Bank of England referred to the fact that the Government holding of BP Ordinary Stock had exceeded 50% for long periods in the past and to the restraint with which the Government had traditionally approached the use of its voting power. The Bank informed the Panel that it was authorised by the Government to say that it is the Government's intention to maintain its relationship with BP in a way which does not breach the traditional practice of non-intervention

in the administration of the Company as a commercial concern. Apart from the Government and the Bank of England, BP has over 110,000 registered Ordinary Stockholders holding in total £122,603,271 Ordinary Stock, including at 31 May 1977 approximately £18 million Ordinary Stock held in London by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York and represented by American Depositary Receipts which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and are the form in which substantially all US investors hold BP Stock. No significant holdings outside the UK and US markets are known to BP.

Crude Oil and Gas RESERVES

The estimated proved crude oil and gas reserves available to the group, including royalty interests, are as follows:

	Crude Oil and Natural Gas (billions of barrels)	Natural Gas (billions of cubic feet)
Estimated proved reserves at 31 December 1976	—	—
BP group reserves	4,235	—
Abu Dhabi	1,462	—
Nigeria	2,447	1,466
UK	—	219
Germany	60	747
Canada	123	4,087
Australia and New Zealand	8,278	6,519
Total BP group reserves	4,350	7,000

Sohio's Alaskan reserves* (approximate)

*Sohio owns approximately 53% of the oil in the Prudhoe Bay Field in Alaska. Further details are given in the section dealing with the United States.

The above table includes in BP group reserves royalty interests of 1,477 million barrels of oil and 308 billion cubic feet of gas. In addition, through purchase agreements, the group has access to substantial production of oil in Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar.

NOTE: 1 barrel equals approximately 158.9 litres (42 US gallons). 1 cubic foot equals approximately 0.0283 cubic metres. Proved reserves are those that are considered to be recoverable under current economic conditions and operating methods, including the costs and using existing equipment and technology. The application of future technological advances, including the use of natural gas in the production of oil, may result in additional reserves being discovered and added to the existing reserves of the group.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

The table below shows the group's sources of crude oil supplies:

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Iran	83	58	100	85	88
Kuwait	74	69	52	28	24
Nigeria	39	31	33	24	21
Abu Dhabi	31	20	17	16	14
Iraq	12	11	12	1	—
North Sea	—	—	—	1	9
Other	17	12	3	11	21
	243	239	222	172	177

NORTH SEA

The group's total capital expenditure on the UK Continental Shelf from 1963 to end 1976 has exceeded £945 million. Development and production expenditure in 1976 amounted to £224 million. The group holds 13 licences covering 32 blocks with a total area of 2,295 square miles. In addition, together with other companies, the group holds interests in a further 16 licences covering 32 blocks with a total area of 2,118 square miles. In 1977, the BP group, together with the British National Oil Corporation ("BNOC") as a 51% participant in all cases and with other companies in some cases, was provisionally awarded additional licences on the UK Continental Shelf covering 13 blocks with a total area of 984 square miles.

Forties Field—In 1970 the group discovered the Forties Field which is primarily located in a block where the group has a 100% interest. This oilfield is estimated to have contained, before production commenced, 1,800 million barrels of crude oil of which only a very small percentage lies outside the group's licence area. Production from the field, which is transported to the shore by pipeline, commenced in September 1975 and by the end of 1976 had reached 360,000 barrels per day. Peak production of 500,000 barrels per day is expected to be reached by the end of 1977 and be maintained at that level for about three years.

Ninian Field—The group and other companies are developing the Ninian Field of which the group's share of proved crude oil reserves is estimated to be about 160 million barrels, equal to a one-seventh to one-fifth interest in the field. Production is planned to commence in 1978 when it should average approximately 35,000 barrels per day increasing to approximately 320,000 barrels per day in 1981. A pipeline to transport the oil from the field to a sea loading terminal in the Shetland Islands has been completed.

Magnus Field—In 1974 the group announced the discovery, in a licensed area in which the group has a 100% interest, of an oilfield approximately 100 miles north east of the Shetlands, subsequently named the Magnus Field. The field is a complex one in about 600 feet of water. In April 1977 the BP group announced that it expected to proceed with the development of the field, which is estimated to contain proved crude oil reserves of approximately 400 million barrels. It might be expected to produce at a peak rate of 100,000 barrels a day beginning in the early 1980's.

Andrew Field—In 1974 the group discovered the Andrew Field which lies partly in a licensed area in which the group has a 100% interest. No plans for its development have been announced.

Acquired Interests—Arrangements have been concluded with owners of other fields on the UK Continental Shelf to acquire various interests in their production.

Directors of BP

*SIR DAVID STEEL, DSO, MC, TD, Chairman
*M R PENNELL, CBE, Deputy Chairman
*R W ADAM
SIR LINDSAY ALEXANDER, Chairman, Ocean Transport and Trading Limited
MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE THE LORD ELMORLEY, KC, GCB, CBE, DSO, MVO, DFC, AFC, former Chief of the Defence Staff
*THE LORD GREENHILL OF HARROW, GCMG, OBE, former Permanent Under-Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office
THE EARL OF INCHCAPE, Chairman, Inchcape and Company Limited
*T J JACKSON, General Secretary, Union of Post Office Workers
*C F LAIDLAW
SIR JAMES MENTER, FRS, Principal, Queen Mary College, University of London
SIR ALASTAIR HILKINGTON, FRS, Chairman, Pilkington Brothers Limited
*J W R SUTCLIFFE
M J VENERY, TD, Chairman, The Charities Official Investment Fund
*P I WALTERS
*Managing Director, Appointed by Her Majesty's Government

Secretary and Registered Office

D A G SARRE, Brimicom House, Moor Lane, London EC2Y 9BU

Auditors of BP and Reporting Accountants

WHINNEY MURRAY & CO., 57 Chiswell Street, London EC1Y 4SY

Solicitors

To BP: LINKLATER & PAINES, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA
To the Offer: FRESHFIELDS, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LN

Brokers to the Offer

MULLENS & CO., 15 Moorgate, London EC2R 6AN

J & A SPRINGBOUR LIMITED, The Stock Exchange, London EC2N 1HD

CAZENOVE & CO., 12 Tottenham Yard, London EC2R 7AN

ROARE GOVETT LTD., Atlas House, 1 King Street, London EC2V 8DU
ROWE & PITMAN, HURST-BROWN, City Gate House, 30-45, Finsbury Square, London EC2A 7SA

Accounting Policies

Assets and liabilities are stated at cost less depreciation and amortisation.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Provisions are made for doubtful debts and for other liabilities which may arise.

Provisions are also made for contingencies and for other liabilities which may arise.

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The BP group and the Stolt-Nielsen group have recently signed a letter of intent, subject to the approval of the Stolt-Nielsen shareholders and the BP Board, which provides for the BP group to advance \$50 million to Stolt Tankers and Terminals (Holdings) S.A. ("STT"), which may at the option of the BP group be converted after 1 January 1978 into a 50% interest in STT. STT, the ship owning, trading and storage terminal company of the Stolt-Nielsen group, owns or operates 27 chemical and vegetable oil tankers and has a further 12 on order.

Refining

The group has 13 wholly-owned refineries, a majority interest in five refineries with 100% processing availability and part ownership of eight other refineries. Group refineries operated at 70% of nominal capacity during 1976 refining 89 million tonnes compared with 78 million tonnes in 1975.

Crude oil throughput at refineries on BP account	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
UK	23	24	21	17	21
France	17	17	16	13	14
Germany	14	14	14	12	13
Netherlands	14	14	13	9	13
Other European Countries	18	15	12	9	11
Asia and Middle East	7	12	8	5	4
Canada	1	8	4	5	5
Far East and Australasia	1	5	5	8	8
Total	114	108	87	78	89
Processed for the group by other refineries	6	8	8	8	8
Total	120	117	95	86	97

Sales and Marketing

In 1976 group sales of crude oil and oil products (including chemicals) amounted to 175 million tonnes. The group markets refined products in Western Europe, Africa, Canada, Australasia and parts of the Middle and Far East. Western Europe accounts for approximately 75% of the group's product sales. Sales in the EEC represent over 10% of the Community's total oil demand. The BP Marine International service supplies fuels and lubricants to world shipping through arrangements at more than 300 ports. Air BP is a major supplier to international aviation. In 1976 purchases by two other oil companies accounted for approximately 40% of the group's crude oil sales.

BP group sales	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Crude oil	119	120	112	85	79
Products					
UK	17	18	18	15	15
France	15	14	13	12	14
Germany	15	17	15	13	14
Other European countries	33	28	23	20	24
Asia and Middle East	8	5	5	5	6
Africa and Australasia	8	8	8	8	8
North and South America	6	6	6	6	6
Total	102	96	88	78	88
International bulk trade and marine bunkers	13	12	10	8	10
Total products	115	110	98	86	98
Total group sales	234	230	210	173	175

Natural Gas

The group's natural gas sales in 1976 amounted to 9.9 million cubic metres per day of which 5.1 million were produced in the North Sea. Proved gas reserves are shown under the heading RESERVES.

United States

By the middle of 1976 if, as expected, the BP group's interest in Sohio has increased to over 50%, BP will include the accounts of Sohio in its group accounts. BP believes that in balance sheet terms over 40% of the group's properties and operating assets attributable to BP will then be located in the United States.

BP has special and common stock interests in Sohio which entitle it to voting and dividend rights equivalent to approximately 28% equity stock interest in Sohio. Under the agreement between BP and Sohio this 28% interest will increase automatically with the

increase in production from the Prudhoe Bay Field. BP's interest in Sohio will rise above 50% when the level of crude oil production from Sohio's Prudhoe Bay leases reaches 450,000 net barrels per day and is sustained for a period of 90 days. This stage, which implies that the Trans Alaska Pipeline System ("TAPS") will be transporting about 1 million barrels per day, is expected to be reached by the middle of 1978. BP's interest will ultimately amount to approximately 54% so long as Sohio's Prudhoe Bay production reaches 600,000 net barrels per day prior to 1 January 1984. BP has other interests in the United States including, through BP Alaska, a royalty interest related to profits from Sohio's Prudhoe Bay oil production in excess of 500,000 net barrels per day. The group holds leases on approximately 110,000 net acres on the north slope of Alaska, outside Prudhoe Bay.

Sohio engages in all phases of the petroleum business in the United States including production of crude oil and natural gas and the transportation, refining and marketing of petroleum products. Sohio also markets automobile supplies and accessories through its retail outlets. It has a substantial position in mining and selling coal and is involved in the production of uranium and the manufacture and marketing of chemicals and plastic products.

For many years Sohio was primarily a refiner and marketer of petroleum products, purchasing most of its crude oil requirements from other US domestic producers. In 1968, however, Sohio acquired from BP, amongst other things, its present interest in the oil and gas leases in the Prudhoe Bay area of the north slope of Alaska and certain marketing assets in the United States which had hitherto been owned by BP. Sohio's leases in Alaska entitle it to some 53% of the oil reserves of the main reservoir of the Prudhoe Bay Field which itself represents about one quarter of total US proved reserves of crude oil. Sohio had spent \$1,351 million on development of the Prudhoe Bay Field by the end of 1976 and expects to spend a further \$430 million this year.

Sohio Pipe Line Company, a 100% Sohio subsidiary, has a 33.34% undivided interest and BP Pipelines Inc., a 100% BP group subsidiary, has a 15.84% undivided interest in TAPS. The Trans Alaska pipeline runs approximately 800 miles from Prudhoe Bay to the ice-free port of Valdez on Alaska's southern coast. It is currently estimated that the construction cost (excluding interest, but including pre-start-up operating costs) of TAPS on the basis of an initial design capacity of 1.2 million barrels per day will be approximately \$8,007 million. At the present time TAPS is approaching final completion and it is expected that oil will begin to flow into it shortly. Investigations of the welding on TAPS continue. It is believed that any necessary remedial work on the welds can be accomplished within the current cost estimate. However, if substantial re-accident of the field welds or remedial work is required by Government authorities then the start-up of TAPS could be delayed. By late 1977 TAPS is expected to be capable of transporting 1.2 million barrels per day. During 1978 and 1979 the capacity of the production facilities will be increased to 1.5 million barrels per day although any increase in actual production would require an expansion of the capacity of TAPS.

The principal market for Prudhoe Bay production will be the West Coast of the USA. Sohio estimates that in late 1977 and in 1978 there will be an availability of crude oil on the West Coast in excess of demand. At a production level of 1.2 million barrels per day the West Coast surplus could be at the higher end of a range of 300,000 to 600,000 barrels per day. In view of the restriction upon the export of Prudhoe Bay crude oil this surplus will need to be shipped through the Panama Canal to other US markets. However such oil must be transported in US flag tankers which are authorised to undertake coastal trade and Sohio expects that not until late 1978 will there be sufficient availability of such tankers to transport the major portion of the surplus oil in this manner. Thus Prudhoe Bay production might have to be at a level of less than 1.2 million barrels per day in late 1977 and in 1978 unless the restrictions on export or the requirements for marine shipments in suitably qualified US flag tankers are waived or modified. Since Sohio does not own refining or marketing assets on the West Coast, it expects that it will need to transport a disproportionate amount of the West Coast surplus to other US markets and absorb the increased costs involved.

Crude oil prices are controlled in the USA at an average level below world market prices. While the US Government has tentatively proposed that Prudhoe Bay crude oil should be treated at equivalence with world market prices, no final price regulations have been adopted at this time.

Summarised financial information about Sohio is shown in note 6(iv) and financial information on TAPS in note 8(ix) of the Accountants' Report.

Chemicals

The group is a major manufacturer of petrochemicals and plastics with sales amounting to approximately £495 million in 1976. Its principal interests include operations at seven centres in the UK, which manufacture and market a wide range of organic chemicals, plastics and raw materials, most of which are derived from petroleum feedstocks obtained from group refineries. The group has a 50% interest in a new ethylene plant under construction on Teesside and it is building on its own account a benzene plant and a high density polyethylene plant at Grangemouth and an acetic acid plant at Hull. In Europe, the group has substantial interests in associated chemical companies in Germany and France and in a company that operates an ethylene pipeline system which links major petrochemical centres in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium. Outside Europe the group has an Australian subsidiary and interests in associated companies in southern Africa and India manufacturing chemical products.

Coal

On 1 January 1977 the group purchased a half share in the New South Wales coal mining interests of Universe Tankships Inc., which are operated under the name of Clutha, for Australian \$188.4 million plus a possible additional sum of A\$36 million. Clutha presently produces 5.2 million tonnes of washed coal per annum. In January 1977 it was announced that the BP group had agreed in principle to purchase for Canadian \$30 million an 87.5% interest in the Sukuna coal licences in British Columbia and to purchase a 100% interest in 30 other coal licences in the same area. Exploration for coal was conducted during 1976 in Australia, Canada, southern Africa and Indonesia.

New Group Activities

The group is expanding into a number of activities outside its traditional operations. These include coal, the animal nutrition field, minerals and technology related to the group's present activities. Current animal feed operations are based on 17 centres producing 320,000 tonnes a year of specialty feeds and supplements. A minerals department was established last year initially to investigate the opportunities for uranium and metals exploration. A minority interest has been acquired in an international consortium examining deep sea mining prospects in the Pacific. The group's offshore service company activities have been extended in the field of underwater survey. The group is continuing to explore opportunities with other companies interested and active in underwater technology.

Research

The group's expenditure on research and development in 1976 was approximately £25 million; about 650 professional research scientists and engineers are employed in the United Kingdom. Research is concentrated in the areas of offshore oil, alternative energy sources, refining and marketing, and chemicals. A number of processes and products developed by the group are licensed to third parties throughout the world.

Current Trading

At BP's Annual General Meeting on 28 April the Chairman referred to three dominant factors on 1977 profits and said "Much will depend on crude oil pricing developments; the two-tier system of pricing introduced on 1 January affects us more severely than the other major oil companies as nine tenths of our OPEC crude comes from 10% price increase sources rather than 5% price increase sources. The market in Europe is now reflecting this 5% crude, to which we have little access. This is compounded by the second factor, which is the well known surplus of shipping and distillation capacity. Thus, although product prices have increased somewhat since the end of the year, these increases have not yet been sufficient to cover our increased costs. Despite inflation we are managing to hold down our distribution costs and overheads by continuing efforts to restructure and modernise our business but until these negative factors can be overcome our position in our main European markets remains unattractive. The third factor is the good news. In 1977 the significantly higher level of Forties production together with higher prices and lower unit costs will make a major impact."

The Chairman also mentioned at the Annual General Meeting that the amount of cash generated by operations in 1975 amounted to £350 million whereas in 1976 it doubled to £700 million. A further significant increase is expected in 1977.

The group announced its results for the first quarter of 1977 on 2 June. Income before extraordinary items totalled £90.5 million.

The comparable figure for the fourth quarter of last year was £55.9 million and for the first quarter of 1976 was £20.2 million.

Compared with the first quarter of 1976, total sales increased by 0.3 million tonnes, or 0.7%. Within the total, sales of crude oil were down by 5.2% and sales of products and chemicals were higher by 6.3%.

The greatly improved income before taxation (£806.5 million as against £371.9 million for the comparable quarter of 1976) was largely attributable to the continuing build-up from the Forties Field which averaged 378,000 barrels per day in the first quarter and to a substantial appreciation of stock values, following the rise in the cost of crude oil from the OPEC countries from 1 January 1977. During the second quarter, a riser was replaced on one of the platforms in the Forties Field and production had to be cut back while the work proceeded. As a result, production in the second quarter is expected to be about 400,000 barrels per day. Thereafter production is expected to rise in the third and fourth quarters to reach the field maximum of 500,000 barrels per day by the end of the year. The stock appreciation is estimated at £25 million after tax but this will be considerably less in the second quarter.

In contrast with the first quarter when product sales were met mainly from stocks, income will be adversely affected (so long as two-tier pricing continues) by the failure to recover from the market the full OPEC cost increases.

The income for the first quarter is not necessarily indicative of the results that will be achieved for the entire year.

The oil industry is highly competitive. There is competition within the industry and also with other industries supplying energy and fuel needs. The operations of the BP group like those of all major international oil companies are from time to time affected by a wide range of political, commercial and other developments, many of them unexpected. Most of the BP group's crude oil is purchased in US dollars from oil producing countries and nearly all its crude oil sales are also in US dollars. Product trade is in a multiplicity of currencies affording no more currency risk to the BP group than in the case of multinational companies in general. The impact and overall effect of such events upon the BP group vary from country to country and from time to time. For these reasons no profit forecast is being given.

Information with respect to the probable size of the beneficial effect on net income and group reserves of incorporating the latest proposals from the Accounting Standards Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in the UK on accounting for deferred tax is shown in note 6 (xii) of the Accountants' Report. Also shown in this note is information with regard to a possible extraordinary charge which may arise.

*Two-tier pricing. At a meeting held in mid-December 1976, all OPEC members except Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (which includes Abu Dhabi) decided to increase the price of their crude oil by approximately 10% on 1 January 1977 and by a further approximately 5% on 1 July 1977 so that their price for the market crude oil would be increased to \$12.70 per barrel on 1 January 1977 and to \$13.30 per barrel on 1 July 1977. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates elected to increase the price of their crude oil by 5% with effect from 1 January 1977, bringing their price for their market crude oil to \$12.08 per barrel. OPEC will reconsider its pricing policy for the second half of 1977 at a meeting to be held in Stockholm commencing on 12 July.

Dividends

On 9 June 1977 BP announced that it had made application to the Treasury under the Counter-Inflation (Dividend) Order 1973 for permission to increase the 1977 dividends by approximately 50 per cent to 30p net per £1 stock unit equal to a gross figure (inclusive of associated tax credits at the present rate of ACT) of 48p (538p per unit (rather than by the normal maximum of 10p to 21p 769p net or 33p 489p gross). This compares with dividends of 18p 789p net (or, inclusive of such credits, 30p 444p) per unit paid in respect of 1976. BP was informed by the Treasury that this application could not be granted under current dividend controls since the application did not meet any of the normal criteria for increases above the limit.

In the absence of unforeseen circumstances the Directors intend to declare an interim dividend for 1977 of 6p 875p net per £1 stock unit (or, inclusive of associated tax credits at the present rate of ACT, 10p 5769p per unit) for payment on 10 November 1977 and to include any increase in the 1977 dividend allowed under the then current dividend controls with the final dividend for that year payable in May 1978.

The Directors intend to reserve a sum equal to the difference between the 1977 dividends and that which would have been paid had the application to the Treasury been granted. The amount so reserved would be distributed as a special dividend when the removal of dividend restrictions permits.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

The following is a copy of a report from Whitney, Murray & Co., Chartered Accountants:

57 Chiswell Street,
London EC1Y 4SY
14 June 1977

The Directors, The British Petroleum Company Limited,
The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,
and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

Gentlemen,
We have acted as auditors of The British Petroleum Company Limited ("BP") since its incorporation on 14 April 1908. We have examined the group accounts of BP and its consolidated subsidiaries ("the BP group") for the five years ended 31 December 1976.

The group income statement and movements in group reserves for the five years ended 31 December 1976, the group balance sheet at that date and statement of source and application of funds for the year then ended, are based on the audited accounts. In our opinion, these statements and the group balance sheet, which have been prepared under the historical cost convention, together with the notes thereon, give a true and fair view of the net income and movements in group reserves for the five years ended 31 December 1976, of the state of affairs at that date and of the source and application of funds for the year then ended.

Our examination of the group accounts did not extend to the unaudited group income statements for the three months ended 31 March 1976 and 1977 respectively and the related note (xii). We report as follows:

1. Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted for the preparation of the group accounts of the BP group are set out below. The only significant changes made in the five years ended 31 December 1976 occurred in 1975 and related to deferred taxation and the treatment of depreciation for stock valuation purposes. The effect of these changes is disclosed in the table of movements in group reserves.

Accounting Convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Composition of Group Accounts

The group accounts comprise a consolidation of the accounts of BP and all its subsidiaries except for a number of minor companies, the consolidation of whose accounts would cause undue expense and delay in presentation and whose income is insignificant. The investment in these minor companies is included in the group balance sheet with investment in associated companies.

Where accounting policies followed by subsidiaries differ significantly from those adopted for group accounts purposes appropriate consolidation adjustments are made for material items. In the case of associated companies there is included in the income statement the group proportion of the income and costs of those companies, including from 1 January 1975 The Standard Oil Company (Sohio), whose earnings are material. Dividends received are included for associated companies whose earnings are relatively small.

Currency Conversion

Assets and liabilities expressed in currencies other than sterling and operating results of overseas subsidiaries are converted into sterling at the year-end rates of exchange.

Exchange fluctuations are included in the determination of income except those relating to the re-translation at year-end exchange rates of

- opening balance sheets of overseas subsidiary and associated companies and
- long-term receivables and finance debts (excluding acceptance facilities) in other than local currencies which are taken directly to reserves.

Stock Valuation

Stocks of oil and chemicals are valued at the lower of approximate group cost including overheads, using the first in, first out method, and net realisable value. For purposes of valuation petroleum and revenue tax is treated as a cost. Stocks of stores are stated at or below cost calculated mainly using the average method.

Pensions

In most group companies there are pension and retirement plans, the forms and benefits varying with regard to economic conditions and practices in the countries concerned. Payments to funds and provisions are made on the basis of actuarial assessment; current supplementary pension payments are charged against income.

Depreciation and Amounts Provided

Properties and operating assets are depreciated either on a straight-line basis, by the reducing balance method or in accordance with local fiscal rules and in the case of the North Sea Forties Field are being amortised on a unit-of-production basis. The result is that these assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or shorter periods.

Exploration properties are written off over the estimated period of exploration and full provision is made against the group's proportion of other exploration expenditure whether incurred directly by subsidiary companies or indirectly by associated companies.

Research

Expenditure on research and development is wholly written off in the year in which it is incurred.

2. Group income statement

Figures, except where otherwise indicated, in £ million

	Years ended 31 December					Three months ended 31 March (unaudited)	
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976	1977
						note (xii)	
Sales proceeds and other income							
Sales proceeds	3,431.2	4,511.8	8,305.8	8,538.7	12,857.0	2,795.5	3,810.4
Deduct: customs duties and sales taxes	1,147.4	1,359.7	1,495.5	1,755.3	2,275.9	457.9	616.0
Net sales proceeds	2,283.8	3,152.2	7,810.3	7,783.4	10,581.1	2,337.6	2,994.4
Other income	51.0	94.2	173.7	178.1	188.3	40.7	59.2
	2,334.8	3,246.4	7,984.0	7,961.5	10,769.4	2,378.3	3,053.6
Operating and other costs							
Cost of oil, ocean freight, refining and chemical manufacturing	1,000.8	1,373.8	4,788.2	5,420.2	7,634.2	1,724.9	2,083.4
Distribution, selling, administrative and other expenses (includes back service pension charge—1973 £25m, 1974 £24.3m)	438.6	548.7	870.8	719.4	808.7	198.5	249.1
Depreciation and amounts provided	121.0	135.8	183.6	193.5	255.9	49.2	86.8
Interest and financing costs—note (i)	45.8	58.1	79.3	103.1	176.0	35.8	47.8
	1,606.2	2,116.4	5,711.9	6,436.2	8,874.8	2,008.4	2,467.1
Income before taxation	728.6	1,129.8	2,272.1	1,523.3	1,783.8	370.9	806.5
Overseas taxation—note (ii)	658.5	810.0	1,747.8	1,323.2	1,401.0	341.8	344.5
Income after overseas taxation	72.3	319.8	524.3	200.1	382.8	30.1	262.0
UK taxation—note (ii)	10.8	14.8	23.0	51.1	196.7	8.0	168.6
Income after taxation	61.5	305.0	501.3	149.0	186.1	22.1	93.4
Minority shareholders' interest	2.0	9.9	25.3	4.1	6.1	1.9	2.9
Income before extraordinary items	59.5	295.1	476.0	144.9	179.8	20.2	90.5
Extraordinary items after taxation	11.7	33.5	11.8	21.3	—	—	—
Net income of the group	71.2	328.6	487.8	166.2	179.8	—	—
Distribution to stockholders (includes preference dividends—1972 £1.0m, 1973—1975 £0.7m per annum)	62.5	55.3	65.8	70.2	77.1	—	—
Retained income	8.7	269.7	421.6	96.0	102.7	—	—
Income before extraordinary items per unit of ordinary stock	15.2p	78.3p	123.0p	37.3p	45.4p	—	—
Dividends per unit of ordinary stock (1972 stated on current basis)	14.450p	15.170p	16.860p	17.990p	19.789p	—	—

3. Movements in group reserves

Figures in £ million

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Group reserves at 1 January	874.8	1,007.7	1,606.2	2,016.3	2,079.7
Retained income for year	8.6	269.7	421.6	96.0	102.7
Premiums on acquisitions	(11.4)	—	—	—	—
Surplus from sale of part interest in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas	—	274.5	—	—	—
Exchange fluctuations	37.7	55.8	(11.5)	13.8	79.8
Adjustment to inclusion of depreciation in group stock valuation at 1 January 1975	—	—	—	14.6	—
Additional provision for overseas deferred tax at 1 January 1975	—	—	—	(60.8)	—
Other movements	(2.0)	(1.5)	—	—	—
Group reserves at 31 December	1,007.7	1,606.2	2,016.3	2,079.7	2,262.2

4. Group balance sheet 31 December 1976

Figures in £ million

	Note	
Assets employed		
Properties and operating assets	(iii)	3,149.2
Investments		
The Standard Oil Company (Sohio)	(iv)	438.7
Associated companies	(v)	343.5
Long-term receivables		232.1
Current assets less current liabilities	(vi)	2,039.0
Total assets less current liabilities		6,202.5
Deduct:		
North Sea oil advance proceeds	(vii)	318.0
Deposits and deferred liabilities		248.5
Insurance funds and provisions		52.5
Pension provisions		141.8
		<u>761.8</u>
		<u>5,440.7</u>
Financed by		
Issued capital		388.8
Share premium account		197.4
Reserves		2,282.2
Stockholders' interest		2,858.4
Minority shareholders' interest		122.6
Deferred taxation	(ii)	183.6
Finance debts	(viii)	2,275.7
		<u>5,440.7</u>

6. Notes

(i) Interest and financing costs
Figures in £ million

	Years ended 31 December				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Expended:					
Interest—Long-term debt	17.8	24.2	27.5	27.2	41.0
—Other finance debt	27.7	33.9	51.8	71.6	111.7
Forties Field financing costs	—	—	—	4.3	23.3
	45.5	58.1	79.3	103.1	176.0
Capitalised	18.4	21.7	32.1	48.8	57.0

(ii) Taxation

OVERSEAS

Overseas taxation for each of the five years ended 31 December 1976 includes amounts paid to producer governments: 1972—£846.5 million, 1973—£776.8 million, 1974—£1,691.4 million, 1975—£1,312.9 million and 1976—£1,340.6 million.

UNITED KINGDOM

The charge for UK taxation for the five years ended 31 December 1976 includes £55.0 million in 1976 and £143.5 million in 1976 in respect of deferred taxation and is made up as follows:

	Years ended 31 December				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Corporation tax	429.6	703.7	1,377.0	751.3	643.6
Overseas tax relief	(429.6)	(703.7)	(1,377.0)	(699.3)	(505.2)
	—	—	—	55.0	138.4
Advances					
corporation tax	18.2	24.7	33.9	—	(70.9)
Transitional relief	(7.3)	(9.5)	(10.9)	(11.4)	(0.2)
	10.9	14.8	23.0	43.6	67.3
Petroleum revenue tax	—	—	—	7.5	129.4
	10.9	14.8	23.0	51.1	196.7

Legislation enacted in 1975 made changes to the basis on which oil companies are taxed.

In respect of dividends paid after 5 April 1973 advance corporation tax of £18.2 million in 1972, £24.7 million in 1973 and £33.9 million in 1974 was written off. In 1975 and 1976 advance corporation tax of £38.9 million and £41.1 million, respectively, was debited to deferred taxation. Of the advance corporation tax previously written off, £70.9 million was set against the deferred tax provision for 1976. The Finance Act 1972 amended and extended the transitional relief provisions of the Finance Act 1965 so as to give a measure of relief against advance corporation tax.

Petroleum revenue tax is imposed on profits from production of oil and gas in the UK, its territorial waters and continental shelf and is an allowable deduction for corporation tax purposes.

DEFERRED TAXATION

The balance of deferred taxation at 31 December 1976 comprises UK and overseas tax mainly on timing differences between the accounting and tax treatment of certain items, principally depreciation and stock, and after deducting advance corporation tax relating to dividends paid and recommended for 1975 and 1976 and that written off in earlier years credited in 1976.

(iii) Properties and operating assets

At 31 December 1976 assets at cost amounted to £5,237.7 million and provisions amounted to £2,089.5 million, summarised as follows:

	Production and exploration	Tubulars	Refineries	Marketing	Chemicals	Total
Cost						
1 January 1976	1,277.8	1,055.9	1,067.5	1,101.4	302.1	4,114.4
Exchange adjustments	183.8	4.4	188.3	154.0	2.8	441.9
Accumulated depreciation	10.7	—	—	0.4	—	11.1
Revaluation	89.9	12.2	30.8	108.8	48.9	307.8
Disposals	(4.4)	(78.1)	(2.7)	(49.0)	(7.4)	(137.4)
31 December 1976	1,397.5	1,080.2	1,285.6	1,315.8	343.6	5,237.7
Provisions	35.4	115.2	898.2	653.5	180.2	2,089.5
Net book amount	1,362.1	965.0	1,187.4	1,252.3	163.4	5,148.2

(iv) Investment in The Standard Oil Company (Sohio)

The investment in Sohio was initially represented by 1,000 shares of special stock which entitled the group to the same rights (except as to dividends) as approximately a 25% common stock interest. The number of shares of common stock, to which the 1,000 shares of special stock are equivalent, will rise with increases in the sustainable crude oil production from Sohio's Prudhoe Bay properties, or in certain circumstances from other Alaskan properties, to a maximum of approximately 54% if such production (net of one eighth royalty owned by the State of Alaska) reaches 600,000 barrels per day prior to 1 January 1984.

The special stock is pledged as collateral to secure a short-term debt of \$58.7 million repayable in 1977 with interest at 7% per annum.

In October 1976 Sohio sold 2,000,000 shares of its common stock and pursuant to the terms of the original agreement dated 27 October 1968 the group acquired 1,080,000 shares being a 54% interest of the issue thereby increasing the group's interest in Sohio to approximately 26%.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Market Quotations

The following table shows the highest and lowest middle-market quotations for the Ordinary Stock units for the periods specified, based on the Daily Official List published by The Stock Exchange.

	Highest	Lowest
1972	612½	486½
1973	600½	486½
1974	580½	195½
1975	587½	185½
1976	805	583
January 1977	880	775
February 1977	935	890
March 1977	900	780½
April 1977	925½	780½
May 1977	855	885½

B. North American Offering

(a) Preliminary prospectuses (without pricing information) are being circulated in North America by a consortium ("the North American Underwriters") under the management of Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated; The First Boston Corporation; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated; and Salomon Brothers; and in Canada in association with Greenshields Incorporated and a group of Canadian investment dealers. After the closing of the Application Lists, when the applications have been counted but before allocations are made under this Offer, a commitment will be sought from the North American Underwriters for them to take a specific amount of BP Ordinary Stock at a minimum price (such that the North American offering price will not be below, and may be above, the price under this Offer adjusted for differing payment and dividend terms and converted into US dollars), the actual offering price being for later agreement. The amount of Stock allocated to the North American offering is unlikely to exceed 25% so long as applications to be accepted under this Offer at least cover the balance. If the North American Underwriters determine to proceed, they will promptly enter into an unconditional agreement to purchase such Stock, in which event it will be withdrawn from this Offer and the bases of allocation under this Offer promptly determined and announced. The actual North American offering price, which cannot be less than the agreed minimum, will be determined soon after the announcement of the results of this Offer. The Ordinary Stock being sold in North America will be sold, for payment in full at one time, in the form of American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") issued by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York and with the benefit of the 1977 interim dividend.

(b) The Company in its annual accounts sent to all stockholders follows UK accounting principles which in its view and in the view of its auditors fairly reflect the results of the group. However, the US Securities and Exchange Commission requires a US prospectus to show what group net income would have been if calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

In accordance with the group's accounting policies all assets and liabilities in currencies other than sterling are converted into sterling at the applicable year-end rates of exchange. This practice follows UK accounting principles which BP considers fairly reflect the results of the group, especially as non-sterling borrowing is mainly related to borrowing by group companies in respect of assets and trading activities which will generate the non-sterling currency necessary to effect repayment. Specifically it is expected that the US dollar dedicated financing for TAPS will be repaid out of US dollar revenues generated in the United States.

The group's interest has been equity accounted as from 1 January 1975 when dividends became receivable. This treatment has been reflected in the group income statement by the inclusion in other income of £23.1 million in 1975 and £29.5 million in 1976, with a charge of £8.4 million in 1975 and £9.8 million in 1976 in overseas taxation. However, interest of £10.0 million in 1975 and £5.5 million in 1976 on short-term loans related to this investment was charged leaving a net benefit to group income of £4.7 million in 1975 and £14.2 million in 1976. At 31 December 1976 the group's share of Sohio's undistributed income was £24.1 million.

The net assets of Sohio at 31 December 1976 expressed in sterling at the year-end exchange rate of US\$1.70 = £1 are summarised as follows:

	£m
Property, plant and equipment after depreciation and depletion	2,864.2
Investments and other assets	323.8
Current assets	494.7
	3,682.5

Less:

Current liabilities	317.5
Other liabilities	21.3
Long-term debt	2,133.5
Deferred revenue	235.4
Deferred income taxes	63.5
Preferred stock	6.3
	2,775.5

Net assets applicable to common and special stock

905.0

(v) Associated companies

INVESTMENT

At 31 December 1976 investment in these companies at cost amounted to £380.9 million and provisions amounted to £37.4 million, summarised as follows:

	Cost	Provisions	Net
Production and exploration	128.1	31.1	97.0
Refineries	60.8	1.9	58.9
Marketing	98.1	4.4	93.7
Chemicals	84.1	—	84.1
	380.9	37.4	343.5

Group investments, almost entirely unquoted, in associated companies are mainly in the nature of partnerships with other oil groups having in many cases integrated trading operations with subsidiary companies of the group which take a wide variety of forms.

NET ASSETS

Information as to the group proportion of the net assets of associated companies at the end of 1976 is not yet available. However, from the accounts received during the year 1976 from major associated companies in which the group net investment at 31 December 1976 was £259.4 million (out of a total net investment of £293.3 million), it has been ascertained that the net assets of these companies amounted to £1,081.7 million and the group proportion thereof was £347.4 million as follows:

	Associated companies	Group proportion
Properties and operating assets (net)	1,413.7	420.2
Long-term receivables and investments	181.8	52.0
Intangibles including goodwill	32.5	8.8
Current assets	504.5	154.2
	2,542.5	635.0
Less: Finance debts	602.6	164.7
Liabilities mainly current	558.2	160.9
Net assets	1,081.7	347.4

The accounts referred to were largely prepared as at 31 December 1976 and were drawn up in accordance with the statutory regulations of the countries in which these companies were incorporated.

(vi) Current assets less current liabilities

	£m
Current assets	
Bank balances	653.3
Marketable securities at net book amount (which approximate market value)	37.5
Liquid resources	680.8
Debtors	2,088.7
Stocks of oil and chemicals	1,707.4
Stocks of stores	126.4
	4,613.3
Current liabilities	
Creditors	2,205.8
Overseas taxation	281.9
Provisions	24.2
Dividends	50.4
	2,572.3
Current assets less current liabilities	2,039.0

The UK practice adopted by BP is reflected in the following

movements in group reserves:

	Years ended 31 December				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currency fluctuations relating to properties and operating assets and investment in Sohio	98	84	28	142	282
Currency fluctuations relating to finance debts and other items	(52)	(28)	(30)	(128)	(212)
Net currency fluctuations dealt with in movements in group reserves	38	55	(11)	13	80

US accounting practice requires, *inter alia*, that a charge be made against income in respect of the restatement of finance debts at year-end exchange rates but does not permit credit to be taken in respect of the corresponding restatement of overseas assets and requires that historical exchange rates be applied for stock valuation purposes. Had the group accounted on the US basis, it is estimated that the approximate effect on net income would have been as follows:

	Years ended 31 December				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Charge to income re currency fluctuations:					
US dollar dedicated finance debts	16	3	(2)	30	76
Other finance debts and other items	38	16	41	99	137
	52	19	39	129	212
Estimated reduction in charge for depreciation	(10)	(18)	(24)	(28)	(30)
Effect on stock valuations	—	—	—	8	(47)
Approximate decrease to net income	42	11	15	110	125

The estimated material adjustments required under US generally accepted accounting principles including those for currency fluctuations can be summarised as follows:

	Years ended 31 December				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Net income of the group as reported in its Annual Accounts	71.1	328.0	487.4	188.2	179.8
Currency fluctuations (see above)	(42.0)	(11.0)	(15.0)	(110.0)	(125.0)
Simplex from sale of part interest in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas	—	274.5	—	—	—
Back service pension charge	—	23.7	50.4	—	—
Transitional relief—Finance Act 1965	(9.8)	—	—	—	—
Deferred tax	—	(13.6)	(39.0)	—	—
Approximate net income if adjusted to accord with US generally accepted accounting principles	19.3	603.2	483.8	56.2	53.8

Similarly the estimate of the effect of currency fluctuations on income before extraordinary items for the three months ended 31 March 1976 and 1977 if so adjusted would be a reduction of £82 million and an increase of £5 million respectively. The adjustments referred to in note xii(b) in the Accountants' Report are not in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles and therefore would not be made in calculating net income in accordance with those principles.

3. Overseas Payments

On 3 June 1977 BP announced that it had investigated political contributions and other payments in 140 companies operating in 70 countries. The results of the investigation had been reported

(vii) Forties Field financing

In accordance with the terms of an agreement by BP Oil Development Limited for a forward sale of crude oil and gas from the Forties Field (North Sea block 21/10) advance proceeds may be received from time to time up to £180 million and £468 million. The total advanced to 31 December 1976 was £156.0 million and £406.6 million.

Repayment of amounts advanced is being made from the proceeds of the sale of oil produced from 1 December 1975 which BP Trading Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary, has under a separate agreement undertaken to purchase. If the flow of oil is interrupted, repayments will normally be suspended, but subject to the presence of an adequate amount of recoverable oil, must in any event be completed by 31 December 1982. The advance proceeds outstanding at 31 December 1976 of £126.1 million and £327.9 million are secured on the assets and contracts connected with the development of the field.

(viii) Finance debts

	£m
Long-term	1,145.0
Short-term and acceptances	1,078.0
Bank loans and overdrafts	52.7
	2,275.7

Long-term debts are those, as defined by the Companies Act 1967, which are wholly or in part repayable more than five years from the date of the balance sheet. Long-term debts at 31 December 1976 were as follows:

	Average contractual interest rate %	£m
Sterling	13.8	26.9
US dollars	9.5	778.7
Australian dollars	7.9	10.2
Belgian francs	7.5	10.9
Canadian dollars	6.9	32.8
Deutsche marks	7.0	7.6
Dutch guilders	7.2	118.5
French francs	9.9	71.5
Swedish kronor	5.6	15.2
Swiss francs	6.8	35.7
Other currencies	—	6.0
Total	—	1,145.0

Secured debt included in above figures

139.9

Repayment periods from balance sheet date are as follows:

1 year	24.8
2 years	32.4
3 years	40.3
4 years	59.9
5 years	86.1
6 to 10 years	449.4
thereafter	452.1
	1,145.0

Short-term debts of the group which are repayable within five years of the date of the balance sheet amounted to £808.8 million of which secured £82.8 million.

Acceptances under facilities with differing periods of duration in respect of oil movements amounted to £171.4 million.

At 31 December 1976 the group had substantial amounts of unsecured borrowing facilities available including approximately £820 million which was covered by formal commitments.

The BP 5% debenture stock repayable by 1 July 1978, of £8.4 million and the 6% debenture stock, repayable by 31 December 1980, of £8.5 million are secured by a floating charge on the assets of BP.

(ix) Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS)

BP Pipeline Inc., a group subsidiary, has a 15.64% undivided interest and Sohio Pipe Line Company, a subsidiary of The Standard Oil Company (Sohio), has a 33.34% undivided interest in TAPS.

In May 1977 it was estimated that the construction cost (excluding interest) of TAPS, on the basis of an initial design capacity of 1.2 million barrels per day, would be approximately \$8,007 million (including \$246 million of capitalised operating costs to be incurred prior to an assumed start-up date of 1 September 1977) of which the group's direct 15.64% undivided interest amounts to about \$1,270 million. The parent company has guaranteed that BP Pipeline Inc. shall provide finance for the completion of its share of the construction costs of TAPS, including interest, during construction, and its operation thereafter.

Sohio/BP Trans Alaska Pipeline Capital Inc. ("Capital") is owned by the two pipeline companies and its sole business is the issuance of debt securities from time to time, lending 67.8% of the proceeds to Sohio Pipe Line and 32.2% to BP Pipeline Inc. in exchange for notes in the principal amounts of their respective loans each unconditionally guaranteed by its parent company.

to the Audit Committee of the BP Board of Directors comprising four non-Executive Directors and to the BP Board of Directors. A report had been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington. The investigation established that no political contributions or payments to government officials had been made and no off-book funds had been maintained in the United Kingdom or United States. Certain contributions had been made in other countries and funds were maintained in off-book accounts in four countries. Certain commissions had been paid and recorded in the books of the subsidiary paying them. In May 1976 BP's policy was reaffirmed in guidelines issued to all subsidiaries by the Board of BP. These guidelines are, amongst other things, designed to ensure that no payments are made to political parties, unless the making of such payments is lawful in the country concerned and in accordance with a policy approved by the Board of that particular company, and that no payments are made to government officials. BP has also instituted procedures which are designed to detect non-compliance with the guidelines.

4. Miscellaneous

(a) An agreement dated 14 June 1977 between HM Treasury, the Bank of England, BP and its Directors and others containing provisions to facilitate this Offer and the proposed North American offering and includes indemnities to BP and its Directors.

(b) The expenses of the Offer, including stamp duty, will be paid by HM Government.

(c) The £68,785,591 Ordinary Stock now offered is registered in the name of the Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury and is administered by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on behalf of the Government. HM Government owns £1,000 First Preference Stock.

(d) Apart from the Bank of England's holding of £77,817,507 Ordinary Stock of BP, the Bank's Pension Fund owns £248,000 BP Stock while the Bank's nominee companies hold on behalf of customers BP Stock amounting at 31 May 1977 to £1,620,300.

(e) No Director has any interest in shares or debentures of subsidiaries of the Company. Interests of the Directors as recorded in the Register maintained pursuant to the Companies Act 1967 do not, in the aggregate, exceed 25,000 Stock units of the parent company. No Director is materially interested in any contract that is significant in relation to the Company's business. Lord Greenhill is also a Director of S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Sir Alastair Pilkington is also a Director of the Bank of England.

(f) On 9 May 1977, 447,969 Ordinary Shares, which were forthwith converted into £447,969 Ordinary Stock, were issued by BP under an agreement made in 1972 to acquire the remaining 40% of the Europa group of companies in New Zealand. It is expected that the City of Valdez, Alaska, will issue Bonds guaranteed by BP (32.2%) and Sohio (67.8%) to a principal amount equal to all or a portion of the aggregate cost (estimated at US\$675 million) to the BP and Sohio groups of their interests in the Valdez Marine Terminal; this would provide under a lease and sub-lease arrangement long term funds to BP Pipeline Inc. (32.2%) and Sohio Pipe Line Company (67.8%).

(g) Save as disclosed herein and apart from intra-group transactions neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has between the date of the last annual accounts of the Company (31 December 1976) and the date of this document made any material issue of share or loan capital or entered into any commitment to make any such issue and no material commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the issue or sale of any share or loan capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries. Except for stock options of a Canadian subsidiary no share or loan capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is under option or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.

In November 1975 and September 1976 Capital arranged private placements in aggregate of \$1,750 million 10½% Notes (\$815.5 million due 1983 and \$934.5 million due 1988) and \$500 million 8½% Notes (\$533 million due 1983 and \$137 million due 1988) with institutional lenders in the US. In respect thereof BP Pipeline Inc. will issue Guaranteed Notes to Capital for aggregate amounts of \$563.5 million and \$161 million respectively, being its proportionate share of these placements. At 31 December 1976 the following Guaranteed Notes had been issued by BP Pipeline Inc. and were outstanding:

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AGEMENT

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Designing jobs fit for the people who do them

West German Research and Technology Ministry of Social Affairs, has announced an extensive research and human life at present announcing the social government firmly doors to the master as a predominant life. While at are subjected to influences effectual and well-being far into other. For millions of reform, the demand wed quality of life focused on the

projects to re-design work it is also new, both in its scale and in some other ways.

1974 the industry spent 9m Deutsche marks, in 1975 they spent DM27m, and in 1976 DM36m. In 1977 it will be more than DM42m, possibly up to DM56m.

This money goes in grants to companies wishing to make some changes in work organization (half the costs, up to three-quarters if the attempt is thought to be risky), and in grants to those doing research on the changes.

There is a committee of "assessors", consisting of trade union and employers' representatives and some academics, whose job it is to vet the grant applications. This is both a political and a learning process. As a member of this group for the past three years, it has been fascinating to take part in the discussions with the applicants, to be involved in the conflicts of ideas and priorities, and the learning that comes from watching early ideas—and mistakes—work out in practice.

Once the old notion that there is "a best way" to do a job is unfrozen, there is found to be not necessarily one best alternative. All kinds of scientific, cultural and ideological considerations compete for attention, and are fiercely debated.

It seems to me right that the design of jobs should be subject to controversy and cultural variation. It has been

assumed for too long that, because the values of designers were not made explicit in the past, value judgments have not been involved.

The trend, in the early projects, has been for a company's engineers to design some change, such as dismantling an assembly line; social scientists research around these changes and ergonomists incorporate their ideas about physical comfort and working conditions.

There are some exceptions to this trend: in one project social scientists run seminars with shop-floor workers about job design, with engineers providing technical support; ideas about the work come from the work people themselves.

Mostly, though, the changes at the moment are engineering-led. German social scientists do not have a strong tradition of action research or consultancy and so far tend to research and evaluate rather than to advise. Engineers are using what they have picked up from the literature, from visits abroad, particularly to Sweden, and from their own intuition.

The scale of resources itself has consequences for the kind of things that happen. One idea which production engineers are accepting is the need to free the worker from being tied too closely to the pace of the machine. It is, to say, but not necessarily easy to carry out, and a lot of ingenuity and engineering development (that is money) is going into designing facilities for buffer stocks.

One woman said: "It's wonderful! I can go to the lavatory without having to find someone first to take my place on the line." The remark precisely captures one of the dilemmas. If you have never had this opportunity, it is indeed a wonderful improvement. On the other hand, it is not exactly all that was meant by "an improved quality of life" focused at the workplace."

Another dilemma is how one can be concerned for people's personal experience at the same time as working on a large scale. On the whole, the projects one knows in the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian context have been highly developmental for the people involved, but have not spread, sometimes even within the firms which are famous for this work.

In the German programme, partly because of different intellectual traditions and partly because public funds are being spent and have to be justified, there is a strong thrust towards large scale of application, and towards diffusion. They are looking for models which can be transferred to other situations, for design methods which can be taught to engineers and incorporated in design manuals for findings which will feed into the law, already on the statute book, that "proved scientific findings about working conditions must be utilized".

No one yet knows whether it can be done that way, and for

the most interesting thing to come out of the German programme will be its contribution to the problem of personal experience within a large-scale development.

At a recent conference of the production engineering professions, about 30 papers gave practical examples of new kinds of work organization and theoretical contributions. One group has evolved a design strategy for evaluating and selecting alternative production methods: a design team is set up which includes two works committee members; the team is presented with about a dozen "human criteria" for work, ie, characteristics which a job might have, such as the opportunity it affords to communicate with others, to learn new things, to inspect one's own work and so on.

The team is first asked to allocate degrees of importance to these factors; each member considers the factors two at a time and records which of each pair he judges to be the more important. Then the team considers a number of alternative ways of doing a job—in the example we saw, seven different layouts for assembling a product had been prepared.

Each layout is scored out of ten by each team member on each criterion. When weighted according to importance, this produces a quantified "best buy" in human terms, according to the values of that particular plant or factory. This is a "best buy", which has been

arrived at by normal costing methods, and the outcome negotiated.

In that example, the solution picked was the one that had come out second-best on the human side, the top-scoring one being judged too costly.

The real breakthrough in this method is that values, which usually remain implicit in production design, are made explicit and open to argument. What the actual design criteria should be, how many works committee members should be in the team and to what extent it should be workers themselves or their representatives is still being argued in negotiations they had not expected.

What I am trying to say is that the fears of some British trade unionists, that increasing people's satisfaction in their work will lead to some kind of bland and mushy consensus, is not borne out so far by the German experience. There is plenty of what might be called vigorous debate. But the important thing is that there is plenty going on.

Lisl Klein

The writer is a member of the Tavistock Institute of Human Relations and author of *New Forms of Work Organization* (Cambridge University Press, £3.95).

Advice on what to tell and how to tell it

on providing information to employees are discussed in a booklet published by the Confederation of Industry.

Communication with Work, it says, is evidence and experience that the risks in providing information are usually by the potential and it asserts that it is not to be taken too literally, but that it is a key factor in the effective adds that there is

"an enormous amount of evidence" to suggest that unless communication is approached on a systematic rather than an ad hoc or casual basis, a great deal of everybody's time is wasted and little is achieved.

Employees appreciate and respond to regular news about progress within their own particular department or unit, especially when they are able to relate their contribution to the performance or achievement of the company, and can thus see where they fit into the scheme of things.

"It frequently makes sense to provide the information with other news about people, policy, plans and points for action within the department itself. The Briefing Group system, pioneered by the Industrial Society, copies very well with this requirement, provided that it receives proper management support."

Management should think in terms of providing information to employees both through

trade union representatives and through supervisors, in addition to one or the other.

"However, in spite of all the difficulties of presenting this information, the benefits of doing so are so great that it should be made to ensure shop stewards do not receive information before supervisors. Nothing more effectively destroys the morale of junior management than this."

It says that many companies are taking great trouble over the communication of financial and business information to employees, and that this may include "face-to-face" explanations by senior managers at least twice a year, as well as the production every year of a written report for employees.

The booklet points out, however, that it can be counterproductive to give employees financial information without training them to understand it.

The booklet lists a variety of topics which could provide information to be conveyed to

employees and it gives an example of a written company policy on communication.

The Code of Practice, produced by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, on disclosure of information to trade unions for collective bargaining purposes, which will come into operation on August 22, is published as an appendix. However, the booklet does not provide much assistance on how managements should cope with some of the delicate problems which the operation of this code of practice is likely to throw up.

It simply says: "CBI believes it is important to approach this subject as positively as possible, in the knowledge that it is fraught with difficulties and problems. The more negatively those problems are tackled, the less likely are solutions to be found."

R.C.

£1 from the CBI, 21 Tottel Street, London SW1.

Greenwich: friend of the small company

The unemployment problem is unlikely to be solved by large companies. If they are inefficient, they are ultimately going to create more unemployment, not less, in competitive market places.

They are efficient, they will add to higher productivity, which means, in essence, that at best the same number of employees will be able to produce more goods or services. They know of no major manufacturing firm that expects its employment levels to grow significantly over the next decade.

Growth in employment must come, then, from new companies, or the established small to medium-sized ones, who have room to create new markets and new products.

But the hurdles for these companies are awesome. Banks prefer to lend money to larger, well-established firms; premises are prohibitively expensive; red tape in dealings with local and central government agencies is often awesome.

Even so, when conditions are suitable for small businesses have been created, there seems no lack of entrepreneurs willing to take advantage of them. This has been demonstrated impressively in the London Borough of Greenwich.

Greenwich, like other inner city boroughs, has suffered major industrial departures during the 30 years that London has gone through a "planned dispersal" policy. Unplanned losses have been even higher. In the view of Mr George Prince, who is now Employment Development Officer for the borough, inner-city problems "lie not in the loss, no matter how great, but in the failure of residual industry and the absorption of potential replacement."

Speaking to a recent seminar on creating work through small enterprise, sponsored by IBM and URBED (Urban and

Business Enterprise Development), Mr Prince described the borough's strategy for creating jobs. He said: "The borough has encouraged a private developer to fragment large buildings in intelligent ways, with a range of unit sizes, so that there was no difficulty or penalty in moving from a small starter unit into a larger unit when necessary. In this way the small firm does not have to pay high extra costs for rent, rates, heating and so on for a larger unit than it needs, but it still has room to grow."

This concept has been so successful in Greenwich that the developer is actually building new units as small as 2,500 sq ft on a straightforward commercial basis.

Besides encouraging development of suitable premises, the borough is working for more council housing for "key workers", as well as for public transport, crèche facilities, training facilities and other adjuncts to business life.

Although the borough is poor in terms of cash, it has a valuable asset in its covenant value. Greenwich has just concluded a deal in which mixed development of a small estate will include units as small as 1,000 sq ft, with the borough acting as the covenant, responsible for managing and letting the units.

Despite the obvious problems of inner-city development, Mr Prince says: "Greenwich has a record of regenerating industry which borders on the miraculous. Apart from the expansion of many of the existing firms, over 120 new ones have started up or moved in."

Over 6,000 jobs have been created. Over a million and a half sq ft of industrial space has been brought back into use.

London and the south-east are bubbling over with entrepreneurs who really need little encouragement to get started. We can give, and we are now giving, that encouragement."

Nancy Foy

Brown Shipley

Extracts from the annual statement by Lord Farnham, Chairman of Brown Shipley Holdings; for the year ended 31st March 1977.

The past year was dominated for both Banking and Insurance by dramatic changes in the value of the pound and in the general level of interest rates. Both Groups report increased profits during a period when our business in the United Kingdom has been held back by the continued low level of economic activity.

Results for the Year

The Group profit after tax and a transfer to inner banking reserves was £1,482,000 compared to £1,240,000 in 1976. Total dividends paid and recommended are £2.76p per share gross, the maximum permitted.

Banking Group

Despite subdued demand for credit, with little sign of change as yet, utilisation of acceptance facilities has been maintained, assets held for leasing increased and there has been some increase in the level of advances. Commercial banking activity has remained high and with the recovery of the pound and the sharp decline in interest rates the Bank earned good profits in the money and securities markets.

To ensure continued expansion the Bank's share capital has been increased by a further £1 million.

Oceanic Unit Trusts

The Bank is increasing its involvement in investment management and in February took over the Oceanic group of unit trusts.

Channel Islands

Wholly owned banking operations have been set up since March in Jersey and Guernsey to provide valuable improvements in our services.

Trinity Bank

Since March, the Bank has increased its holding in Trinity Bank, in Dublin, by a further 310,000 £1 shares and now holds 60 per cent of its £1,012,500 share capital. Philadelphia National Bank will retain its 22.2 per cent holding. Together we can assist Trinity to offer a wider range of services and to give it strong support for its future development.

Insurance Group

Pre tax profit of this Group increased from £786,000 to £890,000. Genuine growth in business overseas, particularly in North America, was reinforced by favourable exchange rates. Interest earnings were well maintained. The higher level of rent in our new premises has been absorbed but growth in the home market is still held back by low economic activity. We will look for expansion where we are most confident in the economic outlook and can apply our particular skills.

No. 4 Moorgate

Work on this fine building is nearly complete. The sale of our interest was announced in April and we expect to receive £3.6 million next month. The £1 million of new capital for the Bank was paid up in March so the only immediate application of the after-tax proceeds of at least £3.3 million is to repay the Company's bank facilities of £2.5 million. The balance will add to the Group's liquid resources and further contribute to profitability.

The Future

Interest rates and the pound seem unlikely to move significantly for the time being and we may hope these more stable conditions will encourage economic activity in this country. When demand from industry for finance revives it will have an immediate impact, but with increased share capital our Banking Group will be able to take advantage of the opportunities recovery will bring.

1977 results

Year ended 31st March	1977	1976
Total Gross Assets—£000's	192,470	259,050
Shareholders Funds—£000's	13,123	12,226
Net profit after tax—£000's	1,482	1,240
Earnings per share	26p	22p
Rate of Dividend	12.76%	11.60%

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from The Secretary,

Brown Shipley Holdings Limited

Founders Court, Lothbury,
London EC2R 7HE

APPLICATION FORM

APPLICATION FORMS FOR THE ORDINARY £1 STOCK UNITS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE WILL OPEN AT 10 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 24 JUNE 1977, AND WILL CLOSE AT ANY TIME THEREAFTER ON THE SAME DATE.

Applications must be for 25 units or for 50 units and thereafter must be for the following multiples of units:

Applications for over 500 units and not more than 2,000 units	In multiples of 50 units
Applications for over 2,000 units and not more than 10,000 units	In multiples of 100 units
Applications for over 10,000 units and not more than 50,000 units	In multiples of 500 units
Applications for over 50,000 units	In multiples of 1,000 units

Application for any other number of units will be considered. A separate cheque drawn on a bank in the United Kingdom, made payable to the Bank of England and crossed "Not negotiable—B.P. Stock" must accompany each application.

Applications cannot be made by or on behalf of a North American person (as defined in the letter of offer) or by or on behalf of any other person or entity organised under the laws of the United States or Canada or any political subdivision thereof; United States means the United States of America, its territories and possessions; and North America means the United States and Canada.

THE BRITISH PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in England under the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908.)

OFFER FOR SALE OF 60,785,591 Ordinary £1 Stock units at £8.45 per unit payable as follows:

Application £3.00 per unit On or before 6 December 1977 £5.45 per unit.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND on behalf of

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY

See above

I enclose a cheque for the above mentioned sum, being the amount payable for the above stated number of Ordinary £1 Stock units of The British Petroleum Company Limited ("the Company"). I/we offer to purchase that number of stock units at any time after the date of issue of which this application is accepted upon the terms of the Offer for Sale dated 14 June 1977, and I/we irrevocably pay the final instalment in respect thereof on or before 6 December 1977.

In consideration of your receiving and processing this application I/we hereby declare that this application shall not be revocable until after 4 July 1977.

We hereby declare that:

I am/we are not resident outside the Scheduled Territories and am/are not, during the above mentioned Stock units as the person(s) of any person(s) resident outside those Territories; and

in the case of joint applicants, all must sign.

corporate must execute under its Common Seal or under the hand of a duly authorised officer whose capacity should be stated.

this Form is signed by an attorney, the power of attorney must accompany this Form.

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM IN BLOCK CAPITALS

NAME(S) Title Surname

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ADDRESS OF FIRST NAMED APPLICANT

09

ADDRESS(ES) OF JOINT APPLICANT(S)

2 3 4

Stamp of Authorised Depositary

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Stamp of agent claiming commission

VAT Regn. No.

ACCEPTANCE No. No. OF STOCK UNITS

(If not registered with "HOME")

RECEIPT WILL BE ISSUED FOR THE PAYMENT ON APPLICATION, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded through the post in due course, at the risk of the applicant(s), by return of a partly paid Letter of Acceptance for all or part of the Stock units applied for and/or by the return by cheque through the post of the application money or any surplus thereof.

US stockpile policy is 'the most important element' in tin market

Finally, says the memorandum, it should be noted that wherever the form of contribution, the Administration is going to have great difficulty convincing Congress to appropriate nearly \$35m for a buffer stock at a time when it is threatening to pass other legislation to more generously balance the budget.

Mr. C. Fred Bergsten, the American Assistant Treasury Secretary for international affairs, has said in Washington that the United States will not buy in an open market for its contribution to the ITC buffer stock.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week FT Index change on week 441.6—7.8 (1.7%)



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Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 13. Dealings End, June 24. \$ Contango Day, June 27. Settlement Day, July 5

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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DEATHS

BROWN, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Commander Charles Brown, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

DOUGLAS, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mrs. Douglas, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

EVANS, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Evans, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

FRANKS, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Franks, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

GREEN, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Green, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

HARRIS, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Harris, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

LEWIS, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Lewis, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

MILLER, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Miller, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

SMITH, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Smith, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

WALKER, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Walker, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

YOUNG, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Young, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

OLD, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Old, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

NEW, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. New, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

WRIGHT, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Wright, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

LEE, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Lee, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

PERKINS, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Perkins, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

ROBERTS, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Roberts, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

TURNER, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Turner, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

WATKINS, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Watkins, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

WILLIAMS, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Williams, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

WILLIAMS, On 19th June, suddenly at home, Mr. Williams, aged 70, of 10, St. John's Road, London, N.W.1. Buried at St. John's Church, London, N.W.1, on 20th June, 1977.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

CELEBRITY CONCERT

In aid of the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The concert will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

Bursary Appeal

The appeal is for a bursary of £1,000 to be awarded to a student of the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The appeal will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

PSYCHOLOGICAL / HYPNOTHERAPY

The course is for students of the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The course will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

The arrangements are for the funeral of a student of the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The funeral will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The announcements are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The announcements will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

CANCER RESEARCH

The research is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The research will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSISTANT

The assistant is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The assistant will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

SOLITUDE

The solitude is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The solitude will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

The campaign is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The campaign will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

ROLLS-ROYCE

The Rolls-Royce is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Rolls-Royce will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

SCHOOL THROUGH THE EYES

The school is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The school will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

LABY

The laby is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The laby will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

CHRISTIAN DANCE

The Christian dance is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Christian dance will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

RICHARD MAURICE

The Richard Maurice is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Richard Maurice will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

ITAL PRESS

The Italian Press is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Italian Press will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

OVERSEAS

The overseas is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The overseas will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

TELEVISION

The television is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The television will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

The television is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The television will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The announcements are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The announcements will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

SOMERSET

The Somerset is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Somerset will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

HEADMASTER'S

The headmaster's is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The headmaster's will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

The confidential secretary is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The confidential secretary will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

The club announcements are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The club announcements will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

The New Gaslight

The New Gaslight is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The New Gaslight will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

THE EVE CLUB

The Eve Club is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Eve Club will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

YACHTS AND BOATS

The yachts and boats are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The yachts and boats will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

SPORT AND RECREATION

The sport and recreation are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The sport and recreation will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The membership will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

DARTBOARD

The dartboard is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The dartboard will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

UK HOLIDAYS

The UK holidays are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The UK holidays will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

NEW FOREST

The New Forest is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The New Forest will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

HOLIDAY HOUSE

The holiday house is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The holiday house will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

CORFU

The Corfu is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Corfu will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

SOUTH DEVON

The South Devon is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The South Devon will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

HERBARIUM

The herbarium is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The herbarium will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

UK HOLIDAYS

STUDENT FLIGHTS

The student flights are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The student flights will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN SOCIETY

The Anglo-Austrian Society is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Anglo-Austrian Society will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

The holidays and villas are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The holidays and villas will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

GET AWAY 25th JUNE

The get away is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The get away will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

IT'S THE BESTWAY TO TRAVEL

The it's the bestway to travel is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The it's the bestway to travel will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

UNITED AIR TRAVELS

The United Air Travels is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The United Air Travels will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

SARDINIA SPECIALS

The Sardinia specials are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Sardinia specials will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

UP AND AWAY

The up and away is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The up and away will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

IF THERE'S A CHEAPER WAY OF TRAVELLING

The if there's a cheaper way of travelling is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The if there's a cheaper way of travelling will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

FLY WINGS

The fly wings are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The fly wings will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

CORFU LATE BOOKING OFFERS

The Corfu late booking offers are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Corfu late booking offers will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

GREECE ON THE CHEAP

The Greece on the cheap is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Greece on the cheap will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

ATHENS, JULY

The Athens, July is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Athens, July will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

HELIX TO ATHENS

The helix to Athens is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The helix to Athens will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

DIPO KORYTHOS

The dipo korythos is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The dipo korythos will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

PARIS

The Paris is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Paris will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

RIPO OFFERS AGAIN

The ripoff offers again are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The ripoff offers again will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

The ripoff offers again are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The ripoff offers again will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

THE FLOATING MOTORWAY

The floating motorway is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The floating motorway will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

MEDINA HOLIDAYS

The Medina holidays are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Medina holidays will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

THE TRAVEL CENTRE

The travel centre is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The travel centre will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

WANTED, WEST COAST OF FRANCE

The wanted, west coast of France is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The wanted, west coast of France will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

CORFU

The Corfu is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Corfu will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

ECONAIR ECONAIR

The econair econair is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The econair econair will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

SPECIALISTS IN ECONOMY FLIGHTS

The specialists in economy flights are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The specialists in economy flights will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

GREEK FARE SAVING

The Greek fare saving is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Greek fare saving will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

NO. 1 FOR SPOTTER

The no. 1 for spotter is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The no. 1 for spotter will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

LOOK AFTER YOUR POCKET

The look after your pocket is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The look after your pocket will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

SAVE SPOTS

The save spots are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The save spots will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

MADRID, BARCELONA, ATHENS

The Madrid, Barcelona, Athens is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Madrid, Barcelona, Athens will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

EUROPE UNLIMITED

The Europe unlimited is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Europe unlimited will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

DIPO KORYTHOS

The dipo korythos is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The dipo korythos will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

PARIS

The Paris is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The Paris will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

RIPO OFFERS AGAIN

The ripoff offers again are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The ripoff offers again will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

FLY HIGH PRICES BEGIN

The fly high prices begin are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The fly high prices begin will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

The fly high prices begin are for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The fly high prices begin will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNER

The George Knight & Partner is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The George Knight & Partner will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.

WANTED, WEST COAST OF FRANCE

The wanted, west coast of France is for the Metropolitan Police's School of Music. The wanted, west coast of France will be held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on 25th June, 1977.